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VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN LAWYER AND POLITICIAN.

Suffering from an Attack of Melancholia, Caused by Acute Dyspepsia, He Shoots Himself in an East Madison Street Gun-Store—No Intimation to His Relatives that He Contemplated Suicide—A Busy and Successful Life—The Body Taken from the Morgue.

Yesterday afternoon shortly after 6 o'clock John M. Rountree, the well-known lawyer, club man, and politician, shot and killed himself in F. P. Taylor's gun-store, No. 72 Madison street. He came in a few moments earlier and after a short chat with John Taylor, the son of the proprietor, asked to be shown a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. He was handed a handsome self-cocking revolver and after examining it critically snapped the trigger once or twice.

"That seems to be all right," he remarked, "suppose you load it for me."

Mr. Rountree was a member of a number of gunning clubs and a constant customer of the store, and the clerk did not hesitate a moment to comply with his request.

"You'll find that a capital revolver," he said.

"How much is it?" asked Mr. Rountree.

"Eleven dollars," replied the clerk.

"That is all right; just charge it to my account."

Mr. Rountree took half a dozen steps toward the door, holding the revolver in his right hand, while the clerk stepped back to his desk to enter the sale in his books. A moment later the report of the pistol was heard and Rountree staggered against the counter and fell to the floor without a word or groan. The streets were filled at the time and a crowd quickly gathered, pushing its way into the store. Women and girls on their way home from work, attracted by the excitement, fought their way to the front to gain a glimpse of the victim of the sudden tragedy. Officer Maurice Louis, whose post is at the corner of State and Madison streets, heard the shot and hastened to the place. In the meantime Dr. Ransom Dexter and Dr. Tabor, whose offices are above-stairs in the same building, had been called, but a short examination showed that their services were useless. The ball had entered a little back of the right temple and taken a downward course, burying itself in the base of the brain. Death was only a question of a few moments more or less. The dying man lay where he had fallen, the blood oozing steadily from the wound in his forehead and gushing from his mouth with every labored breath he drew. His long, gray hair lay in a pool of blood that grew wider every instant. He died within fifteen minutes after the shot was fired, without having stirred or spoken. The patrol-wagon of the Central Station bore the body to the morgue, and an officer was dispatched to carry the tidings to the dead man's wife. The letters and papers found in the pockets of the clothes he wore were not disturbed. There was considerable money in his purse, and a valuable diamond glittered in his scarf, but these were not removed. Mr. Rountree was well known in the store.

"He came in," said Mr. John Taylor, "as he has done for years. He did not appear in the least excited. He was perfectly sober and seemed entirely at ease. After chatting a moment I handed him the revolver. I stepped back toward the desk. A moment before he fired I glanced up and saw the revolver at his head.

"'My God!' said I, 'what are——' but before I could finish I saw him fall."

J. Rowe, a young man who was behind a cigar-stand that occupies the eastern side of the store, witnessed the short tragedy from beginning to end.

"Mr. Rountree was standing facing the counter," he explained, "and when the loaded revolver was given to him he turned toward the door. He was fingering the trigger of the revolver, as though to put it on half-cock. As he walked along he suddenly raised the revolver to his head. His face was white as paper and I could see his hand tremble. I was on the point of calling out, when he lowered the revolver again. He turned it over in his hand once or twice with such apparent unconcern that I thought of course I had mistaken his intentions altogether. A moment—a second after he threw the barrel up to his forehead. I had not time to call—I don't think I breathed before he pulled the trigger and staggered to the floor."

Mr. G. L. Dunlap, one of the most intimate friends of the deceased, when seen last night, could not assign or imagine any sufficient reason for the suicide's act. He did not think he was financially pressed, as he had an ample income from his profession, and neither by habit nor disposition was inclined to heavy or risky speculations. Mr. Dunlap met him for the first time in several weeks yesterday noon, and remarked after parting from him that he looked to be a very sick man. His complexion was usually florid, but yesterday he was very pale and had a strange and somewhat absent look about him. His manner was not as arrogant and self-asserting as usual. His changed appearance was such as to excite comment.

"Did you speak to him, Mr. Dunlap, as to his health?"

"I did, and his answer was that he was suffering much from dyspepsia. He was a high-liver and subject to the complaint. He said he had thought of taking a trip to the Hot Springs for relief, but was deterred from doing so because he understood the place was enervating."

Mr. Dunlap could not imagine any cause for it unless, possibly, that his suffering from dyspepsia had for the time being induced a great feeling of despondency. The deceased, his friends say, was very imperious and haughty, full of bitter prejudices, but equally so of strong friendships. His father, who is still living in Wisconsin, is a wealthy man, and the wife whom he widowed by the pistol bullet last evening is also possessed of much riches. She was his third wife, and was a Mrs. Hiltman of New York when he married her in 1878.

Early in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Rountree decided that they would attend the banquet of the Presbyterian Social Union, to which the members of the presbytery were invited. Mr. Rountree had pleasantly consented to accompany his wife. As the hour for the banquet approached and her husband did not put in his appearance Mrs. Rountree started a messenger to Taylor's gun store with a note to her husband asking why he was delaying. While the boy was out on the errand the report reached the Palmer that Mr. Rountree had taken his life, and it fell to Mr. Paul E. Lowe, manager of the hotel, to break the shocking news to Mrs. Rountree. She was completely prostrated by the shock, and refused to allow any person to see her except her most intimate friends. The clerk at the Palmer House said Mr. and Mrs. Rountree had lived in the hotel a year on the best of terms with each other, and both seemed devoted. It was Mr. Rountree's habit evenings to sit in one of the chairs back of the clerk's office with a few companionable men of about his own age, and he always seemed to enjoy himself.

Deputy-Coroner Barrett gave permission for the removal of the body from the morgue and it was taken charge of by Undertaker Jordan, who will prepare it for burial. It will be removed to the residence of John N. Jewett, Mr. Rountree's brother-in-law, at No. 412 Dearborn avenue, today, and arrangements made for the funeral.

John M. Rountree, son of the Hon. John H. Rountree and Mary Grace (Mitchell) Rountree, was born Feb. 13, 1836, at Platteville, Grant County, Wis. He acquired a rudimentary education in the common schools and the Platteville Academy and entered Hamilton College in 1853, and completed a course of study there. He studied law in the office of the Hon. John N. Jewett, who married his sister, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1856. He practiced law in connection with the office of the Hon. Henry L. Palmer at Milwaukee, Wis., until the fall of 1857, and in Chicago from the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller until the spring of 1858, when he formed a partnership with Alexander C. Coventry, which continued until 1865. In 1862 he conducted the defense in the case of Kingsbury vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, which settled the title to a large amount of property fronting on the North Branch of the Chicago River, including the site of the Northwestern Depot. The suit was decided in favor of the railroad company. In 1865 he conducted to a successful issue for his clients the Clinton Bridge case, a suit which grew out of the efforts of steamboatmen to remove the bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Ia., which they claimed impeded navigation. Mr. Rountree was President of the Chicago Law Institute in 1864-'65. In 1867 he was obliged to suspend work and travel for the benefit of his health. Up to 1872 Mr. Rountree was a stanch Democrat, but when Greeley was nominated by the Democrats he went over to the Republican party, and it was as a Republican that he was elected to the Illinois Legislature in that year. There he served as one of a joint committee of five for the revision of the statutes of Illinois, a work completed during his term. In the fall of 1873 he was elected Attorney for Cook County and after serving a term, resumed his practice by devoting himself especially to corporation law.

Mr. Rountree was attorney for the Loan & Trust Company Bank, and was connected legally with the several panorama buildings, the Grand Opera-House Company, of which he was Secretary, and other leading enterprises. His office was in the Grand Opera-House Building.

In January, 1862, he was married to Mary H. Bancroft, a lineal descendant of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In January, 1877, he married Virginia Wolfe, daughter of N. H. Wolfe, a very prosperous shipping merchant of New York City, but the marriage proved unhappy, was terminated by a divorce, and in 1878 he married his present wife. A daughter by his first wife still lives in New York City.

Dr. A. B. Hosmer of No. 337 Chestnut street who had attended Mr. Rountree for the last five weeks, was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening. "It is a very simple affair," said the doctor when asked for an opinion on the cause of the suicide, "and the people who are trying to make a sensation out of the thing by talking about financial or domestic trouble leading up to the tragedy are doing an injustice to the dead man and to Mrs. Rountree. About a year ago, while he was unusually fleshy, he began to notice that his head felt queerly at times and there would come at intervals periods of depression which he found himself unable to avert or throw off. He feared that his mental faculties were failing, and his digestion beginning to trouble him some he went to New York, where he applied to Dr. Séguin, the specialist. Séguin prescribed for him and laid out a plan of exercise and a diet that would help him if faithfully carried out.

"Returning to Chicago Mr. Rountree followed the rules for a while and regained something of his old-time vigor of mind, but the former trouble began to assert itself about three months ago, and since that time he has brooded more or less over his condition. He was fearful that he was threatened with imbecility and talked much of it to his friends. More recently the attacks of melancholia occurred with greater frequency, and the depression during their existence was sufficient to unbalance his mind and convince him that he would soon lose his senses. The attacks came on very suddenly. Frequently he would get up in the morning feeling unusually well, and within twenty minutes a feeling of despondency would seize him and nothing could liven him up. A few days ago he noticed that his eyes were assuming a strange expression, and he became more firmly convinced than ever that imbecility was near. I have no doubt that one of these fits seized him today, and that, anxious to end the suspense, he went into Taylor's and killed himself. He was temporarily insane, and from that cause alone. That is all there is to it."

Mr. Rountree was at a meeting of the directors of the *Sun* just previous to calling at Taylor's, but no one noticed anything strange in his conduct.

GROWN GRAY IN HARNESS.

Complimentary Banquet to the Rev. Dr. Balch of Elgin on the Attainment of His Eightieth Birthday—A Brief Sketch of His Earnest Career.

The Rev. Dr. William Stevens Balch of Elgin, Ill., was tendered a complimentary banquet at the Tremont last night by the Universalist Ministerial Association in honor of the eightieth anniversary of his birthday. The Rev. Dr. Ryder presided, and there were present over 200 representative Universalists from all parts of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northwest. The guests included the Rev. Amos B. Crum, Dubuque, Ia.; the Rev. Lyman D. Boynton, St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. A. H. Lang, Joliet, Ill.; Prof. E. L. Conger, Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.; the Rev. H. Slade, Whitewater, Wis.; the Rev. W. S. Ralph, Sycamore, Ill.; the Rev. Mary Garard, Morrison, Ill.; the Rev. L. J. Dinsmore, Columbus, Wis.; Prof. A. C. Gutterson, Owatonna, Minn.; Gen. and Mrs. Dutton, Sycamore, Ill.; Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Elgin, Ill.; Judge Adams, Dubuque, Ia.; Charles Caverley, Boston, Mass.; Prof. William R. Dobbyn, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. E. E. Austin, Minneapolis, Minn.; the Rev. J. H. Tuthill, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.; The Rev. Messrs. Coleman Adams, Conklin, and Cantwell of Chicago; Willard Woodard, Judge Wallace, Alderman-elect Kerr, Judge Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan, J. E. Sanford, Mrs. B. P. Hutchinson, Mr. H. M. Kingman, Mrs. J. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Stockham, Englewood; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Trego, Hoopton, Ill.; Mrs. Otis Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chamberlain, Englewood, etc.

The Rev. Dr. Balch, in spite of the weight of his 80 years, looks robust, erect, and active and as youthful as most men of from 55 to 60. He is a man of medium hight, with sharp-cut features, gray hair and side-whiskers, and an expression full of penetration and life. On a table in one of the parlors where a reception was held previous to the banquet lay an exquisitly-designed basket of calla-lilies, roses, smilax, and ferns, bearing the figures eighty in red carnations. A gold-headed cane from Elgin friends lay on the same table.

After an excellent dinner Dr. Cantwell read congratulatory letters from Prof. I. B. Atwood of the Thological Seminary, Canton, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, Boston; Prof. J. S. Lee, St. Lawrence University; and representatives of the churches of Ludlow, Vt.; Providence, R. I.; Bleecker Street, New York, and others with which the venerable preacher has been connected in his eventful career. Miss Mary E. Dodson recited a poem entitled "A Tender and Reverent Memory," composed specially for the occasion by Caroline A. Soule. Congratulatory speeches full of interesting reminiscences were then delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder, the Rev. Mr. Conklin, the Rev. Amos B. Crum of Dubuque, Ia., Prof. E. L. Conger, Lombard University, Galesburg, the Rev. J. H. Tuthill of Minneapolis, Charles Caverley of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Balch in an appropriate response thanked the various speakers for the testimony they had borne that he had done some good in his vocation, and related many interesting incidents of his youth and manhood.

Dr. Balch of Elgin, Ill., was born at Andover, Vt., April 13, 1806. He received fellowship as a member of the General Convention at Saratoga, N. Y., September, 1827, and was ordained at Claremont, N. H., June, 1828. His first location was in Windham County, Vermont, where he traveled on foot round a large circuit of towns, receiving a salary of $5 a Sunday for his preaching. His first regular settlement was in Albany, N. Y., January, 1831. At Watertown, Mass., he received $450 a year. April, 1833, he went to Claremont and was subsequently called to Providence, R. I., as a preacher "not committed to Restorationism or ultra-Universalism." In 1842 he became pastor of Bleecker Street Church, New York, and in 1848 traveled all over Europe, Palestine, Egypt, and Nubia. Dr. Balch sought a quieter sphere of labor at Ludlow, Vt., 1859, and passed from thence to Galesburg, Ill., where he spent five years. He entered on his labors at Elgin in 1871 and in 1877 entered a well-merited plea of old age and resigned his charge. Happening to preach one Sunday at Dubuque, Ia., the society became so attached to him that he remained and labored there for three years without any settlement. Since then his home has been at Elgin, Ill.

Dr. Balch has attained some distinction as a writer. Among his leading works are "Lectures on Language," published in 1838; "A Grammar of the English Language, Explained According to the Principles of Truth and Common Sense"; "Ireland, as I Saw It," published in 1849; "A Peculiar People," and a "Sunday-School Manual." Besides writing these works he did much to improve the pages of the denominational paper known as the *Christian Ambassador* of New York. Dr. Balch has always been celebrated as a ready and popular speaker, with an inexhaustible power of language.

TWO DESPERADOES SENTENCED.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—Frank Rowe and Ed Smith, desperate characters, were tried for attempted murder this afternoon and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. They were wanted in adjoining cities for misdemeanors.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES OF LAST TUESDAY TAKE THEIR SEATS.

A Large and Demonstrative Lobby Witnesses the Event—An Attempt to Checkmate the Job Aldermen Beaten by the Gang—How the Retiring Members Conducted Themselves—Everything Runs Smoothly.

The Council met last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair and a large lobby present. The roll was called, and a motion made to approve the minutes of the last meeting. Ald. Cullerton made the point that no action could be taken. The duly elected members had qualified, and the retiring members had no vote. The Mayor said he had no official notice of any such fact. A question had been raised by some of the members as to the legal status of the matter, and he understood that there was an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, which would probably be received and read so as to know exactly what the rights of the Council were.

The Clerk read the opinion, which assures the Council that the new Election law has no effect upon the length of any Alderman's term of office save in so far as it requires an immediate canvass of the returns, thus abbreviating the terms of some Aldermen who after the last election were not seated until after considerable time had elapsed. The returns must now be canvassed within seven days and an Alderman-elect is then entitled to be sworn in and take his seat.

One of the questions addressed to Mr. Winston is with reference to the power of the Council to judge of the qualifications of its own members. This power, he replies, remains unaffected by the new law and may be exercised as well after as before the Alderman-elect has taken his oath of office.

Under the old law the Council had power to pass twice upon the result of an election—first as a Canvassing Board, and afterwards as a judicial body. The former power is now taken away; as to the latter, Mr. Winston, not having been asked for an opinion, does not feel called upon to explain. Henceforth the City Council is like either House of the Legislature: the members receive certificates which are prima facie evidence of their election. Afterwards the qualifications of each member may be examined by the body of which he is a part, but until duly ousted he is entitled to hold his seat and act in the capacity he professes to occupy. The document was filed.

Ald. Dixon moved that the roll of the new Aldermen be called and they be escorted to their seats by the old members.

The Mayor—The Chair runs this machine. [Laughter.]

Ald. Dixon—That was done last year.

The Mayor—And will run it for another year. [Applause.] The minutes were approved.

The roll of the new members was then called, all having qualified except Kerr, who came in at this moment and was sworn in.

The ceremony of seating the new members then took place. Dixon and Billy Whelan opened the ball by changing seats, Dixon now being the elder member. For the next twelve months the first name yelled at every roll-call will be "Dixon"; for the last twelve months it has been "Whelan." The Second Ward came next. Pat San, who had been there five minutes before, and whose duty it was to conduct his successor to his seat, had disappeared. George Mueller, the new member, hovered on the front edge of the crowd, not knowing what to do. And then it was that Jim d'App came to the fore, and with broad grin and extended palm conducted Mr. Mueller to his seat. "Where's Pat San?" asked Ald. Wetherell. "Faugh! Him, is it?" said Jim, "he's gone home to stay. His name is Dennis." Mr. Hillock, the new Fifth Ward member, had been in one of the Fifth Ward seats the previous half-hour, the other being occupied by his predecessor, Ald. Burke. The two Fifth-Warders seemed on excellent terms, and when Hillock's name was called Burke shook him by the hand and retired, saying, "I was only waiting to be the first to congratulate you, my boy." Mr. Hillock's white hair, combined with his youthful appearance, make him quite a notable figure in the new Council. He, too, received a round of applause. The name of Lawrence Yore, the milkman from the Eighth, was also received with applause. Mr. Yore is a dark-complexioned man of intelligent appearance, and is one of the best-looking men in the Council. Next came Wheeler for the Ninth, an elderly but vigorous man, with long gray beard, and a general air of solidity and respectability. Gaynor rose to the occasion nobly, conducting his successor to his seat with hearty handshake and pleasant smile. Mr. M. C. McDonald, who was among the spectators, remarked that John always smiles that way when he is called on a bob-tail flush. Henry Deal, the new man from the Tenth, got a splendid bouquet from some unknown admirers. He is a youngish man with a baldish crown and a poorish cigar, and he doesn't bank much on bouquets, for he let a cheeky reporter walk off with his present. Dalton gracefully retired to make place for Landon, the new member for the Thirteenth, and was sped by the "Good-by, John, old man," of several members in the vicinity. The new man wears a heavy mustache and whiskers and a careless mien. Coroner Henry Hertz seemed to have a notion that he was the Fourteenth Ward elect, for he stuck to the new Ryan's seat until the old Ryan helped to eject him. The new Ryan wore a large tearose in his bosom, and seemed as much larger than everybody else as his ward is than all others. The old Ryan kindly carried around ordinances and helped run the Council the rest of the evening. Sweeney saw his cleanly-shaven successor, Carney, safely seated, shook hands with him, and retired. Tiedemann, the new man from the Eighteenth, being modest and unobtrusive, glided quietly into his seat without attracting attention. Then the roll was called and the thirty-six members responded.

Ald. Simons nominated E. J. Cohn for Sergeant-at-Arms, and everybody voted for him.

The Mayor—The Chair congratulates the Council on being unanimous and a happy family. [Laughter.]

Ald. Manierre presented the following list of standing committees, saying that an effort had been made "to do the square thing all around," as the task of preparation was a difficult one:

[Republicans in Roman, Independents in SMALL CAPS, Democrats in *italic*.]

Finance—Wetherell, Manierre, Dixon, *Cullerton*, Weber.
Judiciary—Hull, Kerr, Tiedemann, Landon, *Sheridan* (Eighth).
Schools—Campbell, Schack, Eisfeldt, Landon, HILLOCK.
Railroads—Clarke, Gile, Revere, Tiedemann, *Colvin*.
Fire and Water—Drew, Deal, Mueller, Linn, *Hildreth*.
Health and County Relations—Severin, Yore, Hull, Kerr, *Whelan*.
Gaslights—Manierre, Clarke, Wheeler, Carney, *Sheridan* (Fifth).
Public Buildings—Schack, Mueller, Ryan, Carney *Doerner*.
Elections—Kerr, Wetherell, Gile, Lyke, *Mahoney*.
Streets and Alleys, South—Dixon, Mueller, Drew, Clarke, HILLOCK.
Streets and Alleys, West—Lyke, Weber, Yore, *Mahoney*, Revere, Campbell, Simons, Ryan, *Doerner*.
Streets and Alleys, North—Eisfeldt, Linn, Tiedemann, *Colvin*.
Police—Linn, Yore, Dixon, Severin, *Sheridan* (Fifth).
Wharves and Public Grounds—Simons, Manierre, Campbell, Drew, *Cullerton*.
Harbors and Bridges—Revere, Deal, *Appleton*, *Ernst*, *Hillock*.
Markets—Weber, Eisfeldt, *Sheridan* (Eighth), *Hildreth*, *Whelan*.
Wharfing Privileges—Gile, Schack, *Ernst*, *Sheridan* (Eighth), *Appleton*.
Bridewell—*Sheridan* (Fifth), Wetherell, Wheeler, *Mahoney*, Ryan.
Licenses—Wheeler, Deal, Simons, Severin, *Doerner*.
Local Assessments—*Cullerton*, *Whelan*, Hull, Landon, *Colvin*.
Printing—*Hildreth*, Lyke, *Appleton*, Carney, *Ernst*.

The list was adopted, Hildreth, Ernst, and Colvin being the only Democrats who voted for it—the others remaining silent when their names were called.

Ald. Lyke moved to reconsider the vote whereby the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was ordered to remove its tracks on Twenty-second street.

The vote was reconsidered—yeas 28, nays 8—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Whelan, Appleton, Mueller, Drew, Gile, Wetherell, Clarke, Weber, Hildreth, Sheridan (Eighth), Wheeler, Revere, Deal, Kerr, Campbell, Lyke, Landon, Schack, Ryan, Ernst, Severin, Colvin, Linn, Carney, Manierre, and Tiedemann—28.
Nays—Sheridan (Fifth), Hillock, Doerner, Cullerton, Yore, Mahoney, Hull, Eisfeldt—8.

The order was sent to the Committee on Railroads, who will hear both sides, and see if a compromise cannot be brought about. A notice of contest of the seat of Ald. Whelan was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The acceptance by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company of the contract for furnishing gas for this year was received and filed.

Ald. Cullerton spoke of the ordinance making eight hours a day's work for city employés, and said prompt action ought to be taken. On his motion it was referred to a special committee consisting of Cullerton, Drew, and Ernst, who will confer with some members of the Trades Assembly before making a report.

The Council then adjourned.

The throng on the outskirts of the chamber floor included, besides the retiring Aldermen, Judge Wallace, Judge Lyon, Election Commissioners Raymond and Corkery, Dr. Montgomery of the Health Department, George Rockafeller, A. S. Trude, County Clerk Ryan, and ex-Commissioner Albright.

The Contests.

The petition of Pat Sanders for an injunction to prevent the Canvassing Board from declaring George H. Müller elected Alderman for the Second Ward came up before Judge Prendergast yesterday morning. The attorneys were notified to confine themselves to the question of jurisdiction, and at the close of their addresses the court said:

"The court is of the opinion that the new Election law does not confer any jurisdiction on this court to order or direct the Canvassing Board in any respect as to what they shall or shall not do, and that if the judges of election and the Canvassing Board appear from their returns to have voted in conformity with law that this court has not, in such a proceeding as this, jurisdiction to hear the question of the qualification of candidates. Tested by these rules the petition shows no jurisdiction in this court to proceed further, and will be dismissed."

In regard to the contest of Ald. Young in the Fifteenth Ward the Canvassing Board made the following order:

The Canvassing Board find no authority in law to hear or determine the question as to the eligibility of any candidate to the office for which he received votes. The board is required by law to declare elected the person who appears from the returns canvassed by them to have received the highest number of votes. Therefore, the board refuses to consider whether Müller or Ernst are qualified to be elected Aldermen.

G. A. Gibbs, representing the contesting Alderman from the First Ward, Frank Warren, said he was prepared to prove that fifty-three illegal votes had been cast for William P. Whelan in that ward, principally in the Eighth Precinct, and looking upon the board as possessing ministerial functions only, he desired to have entered of record Warren's protest against the board declaring Whelan to be elected.

Judge Prendergast, speaking for the board, said that the board refuses to consider any proposition of this kind, and that a protest could not be entered of record inasmuch as the board kept no record beyond the tally-sheets. Later the attorneys of Mr. Warren filed a notice with the City Clerk that he intended to contest the right of William P. Whelan to a seat in the Council as Alderman from the First Ward.

AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The Commission Will Meet This Morning—The Exhibit at the Exposition.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Fishery Society, and the first ever held in the West, will convene at the Palmer House this morning at 10 o'clock, with United States Fish Commissioner Spencer Baird in the chair. State Fish Commissioners from nearly every State and Territory will be present, as well as the following, who it is expected will present papers upon the various means employed in the propagation, distribution, and culture of the finny tribe. Col. N. McDonald, Chief of the Division of Fish Distribution; Frederick M. Clark, Assistant United States Fish Commissioner; Seth Green of New York, the father of pisciculture in America; Prof. John Taylor, Professor of Natural Science at Amherst College; Prof. S. A. Forbes, Illinois State Entomologist; and others of like reputation. The meeting will be in session for three days, and during that time an exhibition of native fish will be given at the Exposition Building under the direction of Mr. N. K. Fairbank, President of the Illinois State Fish Commission; Dr. Rowe of the *American Field*, and Mr. A. Booth. Secretary Bartlett of the Illinois Commission yesterday received from Quincy, Ill., a number of specimens of the native carp, hatched from spawn collected last October, and the little fellows weighing from a quarter to half a pound were sporting about yesterday afternoon in one of the glass tanks surrounding the big fountain. A number of new tanks have been constructed for this exhibit at an expense of $1,160, and together with the old tanks will give space for an exhibit of fully 1,500 specimens of the different varieties found in Illinois waters and in the northern lakes. Two car-loads of fish from the Government hatching grounds at Washington and Detroit arrived last evening in cars especially adapted for the transportation of fish, and these specimens will have been placed in the tanks by noon today. From Detroit come specimens of the greyling, caught only in Northern waters and very rare, the species being now almost extinct; also trout—brook and lake—carp and whitefish of all ages, also the pickerel and muscalonge. From Washington come specimens of whitefish, trout, and bass, also the hatching apparatus used by the Government, by which the hatching of whitefish in the different stages, from spawn to the full-fledged denizens of the depths of Lake Michigan, will be shown. Mr. Bartlett states that owing to the reckless taking of this toothsome species from the waters of Lake Michigan at all seasons of the year it is now very rare if not upon the verge of extinction in the waters mentioned, and Mr. A. Booth indorses this statement. From Quincy will come specimens of the black bass, wall-eyed pike, croppie, different varieties of river cats, buffalo, and representatives of the sucker family, all natives of Illinois waters. The exhibit will be free to those who obtain cards of invitation at the Palmer House, at A. G. Spalding & Bros.', No. 108 Madison street, and the John Wilkinson Company, No. at 78 Wabash avenue. Several prominent manufacturers will make extensive displays of the different kinds of tackle and devices used in the capture of the unwary fish, and the Government will show the various fish-ways used in their cultivation.

TO RECLAIM A VAST TRACT.

A Million Acres to Be Gained by the Irrigation Scheme of a Company Forming in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—[Special.]—A company of capitalists is being formed to carry out one of the most important irrigation and transportation schemes ever projected in this State, which will solve the question of transportation in the upper San Joaquin Valley and open up nearly half a million acres of land which are now under water, and half a million more acres which, for want of water, are now little better than a desert. It is proposed to permanently lower Tulare Lake to fifteen feet below its present level, which will reclaim 375,000 acres, including swamp land, all now under water or subject to frequent overflow. This is to be effected by a canal of twelve feet average depth, which is to extend from Tulare Lake to a junction with the San Joaquin River at the head of navigation, distant about forty miles north from the lake. The line of the canal will be through the present swamp, which extends north from the lake. The level of the river at the junction is forty-eight feet below the level of the lake, and thus affords a sufficient fall for the discharge of the surplus waters of the lake proposed to be drained. An additional outlet is also afforded by a projected west side irrigation scheme, which is to take water from the canal for the irrigation of over 400,000 acres of valley lands, which will thus be vastly increased in value, the proposed canal forming with Tulare Lake a continuous inland waterway of over seventy miles. It is expected by its affluent discharge of water into the upper San Joaquin River to so improve navigation as to utilize it for heavy freight now almost or quite excluded from this market by high railroad rates. It is estimated that owing to the slope of land and favorable character of the soil the work can be done in two years at a cost of only $1,000,000.

ACCUSED OF MARRYING TOO OFTEN.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—[Special.]—Miss Maggie Rausch of this city has caused the arrest of Charles Keates on the charge of bigamy. She says she married him in 1881 under the impression that he had up to that time been a single man, but that she has just learned of his marriage a short time before she met him to Miss Mary Raymond of Baltimore.

THEY LIKE THE IDEA.

CITY EDUCATIONAL MAGNATES FAVOR MANUAL TRAINING.

Members of the Text-Book Committee Agree that the Introduction of the Feature Into the Public Schools Is Greatly to Be Desired—A Possibility that It May Shortly Be Adopted in the High Schools and Four Grammar Schools as Well.

The manual-training idea seems to have taken a firm hold in Chicago. At the meeting of the Text-Book Committee of the Board of Education last evening a number of persons prominently identified with the cause of industrial education were present to urge the adoption of some form of it in connection with the public schools. President Kraus was in the chair, and besides the members of the committee, Messrs. Doolittle, Stewart, and Collier, there were also present Inspectors Clark, Garvey, Conlan, and Joyce, Dr. Lyman, Dr. H. H. Belfield, Superintendent Howland and his two assistants, Profs. Slocum, Wescott, and Hamstein.

Mr. Charles H. Ham, on being called on, spoke of the success of the industrial education experiment in other places. He particularly referred to the success in connection with the public schools in Toledo and Philadelphia. In both places it had passed outside the domain of experiment. He read extracts in favor of manual training from several distinguished educational men. He thought that in Chicago, where a manual-training school established by private persons had been so successful, the introduction of industrial education into the public schools would be received with favor and would undoubtedly prove profitable to the pupils and to the city.

Dr. Belfield, in reply to questions by Mr. Kraus, said that manual training in connection with the high schools was feasible and would prove profitable. He knew it could be introduced into the North Division High School at a slight expense and without interfering with the academic work. His experience was that manual training aided mental development. He is in accord with Prof. McAllister of Philadelphia on this point. The cost of a bench with all necessary tools at which three boys might be employed for two hours each day was about $400. His pupils in the Manual-Training School, though they spent one hour each at mechanics, drawing, and two hours at other manual work, were, in his opinion, doing as good academic work as was being done by the public high school pupils. The steam power of the heating apparatus of the North Division High School he thought could be utilized for power for a lathe engine. Mr. Belfield's practical views were received with much favor.

Mr. Collier, a member of the committee, then introduced the following:

Resolved, That this Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction report to the board in favor of a course of manual training in the public schools, and that the plan submitted be substantially as follows:

That high-school pupils who desire to take manual training shall have their classes in the Library Department so arranged that they can recite from 9 to 12 o'clock; that a course of manual training for high schools shall be taught from 1:30 to 4 o'clock in the upper floor of the repair shop belonging to the board on Monroe street, and that in such Manual Training Department instruction shall be given in the first year in mechanical drawing and wood-working.

Resolved, That four grammar schools in the city shall be designated in which instruction in manual training shall be given, these schools to be located as follows: One on the North Side, one on the South Side, and two on the West Side; and in these schools manual training shall be given to such pupils in the seventh and eighth grades as shall elect to avail themselves thereof. That schools shall be selected that have either unoccupied rooms or halls, the preference to be given to schools with halls. That a manual training-department shall be organized and a man put in charge of it who is a practical mechanic, competent to teach mechanical drawing and competent to take charge of the other branches of manual training besides wood work when introduced. That he shall be designated as the special teacher of manual training and that he shall have charge of the work in the High-School department; that under him shall be employed one or two assistants, if necessary, who shall under his direction have charge of the manual training taught in the four grammar-schools aforementioned, and that he shall devote such portion of the forenoon of each school-day as is necessary to the superintendence of the work of the assistant special teachers in the grammar-school.

He said he introduced the resolutions for purposes of discussion. He had estimated that the cost of the experiment as outlined would be about $5,000. The gentleman to whom reference was made as a probable special teacher in manual training is Prof. Hamstein of the High School, who is not only an excellent teacher of mechanical drawing but a practical machinist as well. The repair shop would accommodate over 100 pupils. Mr. Stewart, another member of the committee, did not like the idea of experimenting with the grammar schools, and Mr. Doolittle thought it was premature to introduce any plan yet. Mr. Collier's scheme, however, seemed to meet with favor among most of the board members present. All admit that manual training in some form must be introduced to satisfy the public demand. It is probable that Mr. Collier's plan in a slightly-modified form will be adopted, but no definit action was taken last evening.

Dr. Lyman held that manual training was necessary to a healthy mental development. He is in thorough sympathy with the manual-training movement. A healthy body was conducive to a healthy mind and exercise was necessary to bodily health.

Dr. Edwin Powell expressed himself in favor of the "new education."

Prof. Slocum favored the idea of manual training, but he did not see how it could be introduced into the high schools. The plan embodied in the resolutions was the most feasible he had yet seen, but there was some objection to that. He thought that it would interfere with the book work of the schools to have all the recitations in the morning hours.

Prof. Westcott of the North Division High School thought that manual training might take the place of some of the studies of the present high-school curriculum.

Prof. Howland said that the saddest thing he knew in connection with the congregation of large bodies of people in large cities is that the boys had not a chance to use their hands. It was exceedingly desirable to give boys and girls something to do in the line of manual work and to imbue them with the idea that all labor is honorable. The course of academic study could be modified to suit the new circumstances proposed to be established by the resolutions. He thought it would be better to erect separate buildings in connection with the schools in which both boys and girls should be trained. He was in sympathy with the experiment proposed.

Mr. R. T. Crane said that in view of the importance of Chicago as a manufacturing centre manual training was a necessity if the city would have first-class workingmen. With manual training Chicago might produce men who would become as famous and as useful as Stephenson, Fulton, or Nesmith.

Prof. Herman Hamstein found that mechanical drawing was a most fascinating study for the boys whom he has taught. He thought that manual training and mental training should go hand in hand. The former was in the nature of experimenting on the theory embodied in the latter. He had no doubt that the methods suggested in the resolutions would prove successful. Many boys who had studied mechanical drawing in the high school were now employed in architect's offices as draughtsmen and in manufacturing establishments as designers. What they had acquired they had practically applied with advantage to themselves and their employers.

Remarks were made by some others, and the meeting separated after a tacit agreement was arrived at that manual training should be introduced into the high schools, perhaps into four grammar schools as well.

SAM JONES AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—The Rev. Sam Jones preached to 3,000 people here tonight for the benefit of the Holcomb Gospel Mission. Nearly as many more could not get into the church. Five thousand dollars in small sums was subscribed. An effort is being made to have Mr. Jones stay and evangelize Louisville.

IS HE GOING HOME TO STAY?

CARLYLE, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. A. J. Sparks arrived home from Washington this evening, and it is rumored that the General is soon to follow.

CITY AND COUNTY MATTERS.

The West Side Lighting Contract and What Mr. Harrison Has to Say About It.

The following is the letter of the People's Gaslight & Coke Company, to which reference was made Sunday. It is addressed to the Mayor and Controller:

Gentlemen: The People's Gaslight & Coke Company hereby accepts the ordinance fixing the contract for gas in the West Division of the city for the year 1886, as finally passed by the City Council the 8th inst. Respectfully,
JOHN S. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary.

P. S.—During the late heated political contest much has been said as to the fitness of the above mentioned contract in one particular item—namely: the card time for lighting the street lamps. All the provisions in the contract are entirely satisfactory to the general public. As to the card time now in use, it may be modified by carefully preparing such a schedule as will meet existing necessities. The People's Gaslight & Coke Company will confer with the Mayor and Controller as to a modification of the present time-table should it be thought best to make the changes we previously suggested to the Mayor.
J. S. Z.

"Before my veto went in," said Mayor Harrison, "Mr. Billings said that a modification could be made that would give just as good light as now. By shortening the time night and morning and not lighting the lamps bright moonlight nights 500 odd hours could be cut off, and a saving, according to his calculation, of $40,000 effected. I wanted him to shorten up so as to save $50,000, and I expected that to be done—that the Council, instead of passing the ordinance over my veto, would carry out Mr. Billings' idea, and recommend that a table be agreed on by us so as to save $50,000, and thus permit the construction of a bridge at Twelfth street. Every day we light by the old time-table is so much money thrown away. Mr. Billings himself admitted that he could shorten the time 500 hours without inconveniencing the people a particle. The passage of the ordinance was a shameless, outrageous waste of public money. Gas is burned now uselesly. The police tell me they can see better moonlight nights without than with gas. As to other cities, Chicago has more open ground, and the streets are wider, and there is plenty of light when the moon is full, as the city is not built so compactly as New York, Boston, and other cities. Mr. Billings said to me that gas was burned uselesly—that it was no good to him, only an expense to the city, as he only gets the profit on the extra quantity needlesly burned. I am ready to confer with him at any time and save all I can, but the question is whether we have any right, the Council having adopted a specific time-table, to modify it. The Aldermen might say 'The people insist on the lamps being lighted as at present.'"

County Board—Gray & Co. Given the Contract.

The County Board met yesterday. The following grand jurors were drawn for the May term:

William Bartells, Town of Rich; Thomas Brodrick, No. 132 Wright street; Charles Schulz, Hanover; George Watts, Desplaines; P. Clinton, No. 1190 West Madison street; William Flynn, Dearborn and Forty-third streets; F. N. Seanert, No. 304 West Erie street; Fred Wilkinson, Seventy-seventh street and Bond avenue; J. C. Stephenson, No. 292 North State street; P. J. Maloney, No. 456 West Huron street; M. Nelson, Michigan avenue; J. Held, Bloom; A. J. Grover, Evanston; E. A. Jessel, No. 1508 Wabash avenue; J. Conley, No. 2526 Wabash avenue; R. Roche, No. 354 Swan street; T. Schulz, Jefferson; A. Thorp, No. 3213 South Halsted street; George Adams, No. 4250 Evans avenue; N. J. Webber, No. 51 Depuyster street; J. Rosenbaum, No. 2229 Calumet avenue; F. Gall, No. 1089 West Harrison street; Adolph Wilke, No. 297 West Chicago avenue.

A communication was received from the Trade and Labor Assembly asking for the appointment of P. J. Winter as inspector of the work of repairing the County Building. The committee stated that they believed that if this appointment were made it would tend to alleviate the difficulty at present existing in relation to the work of repairing the County Building by E. I. Brainerd. The communication was referred to the Committee on Court-House and Records. The contract with W. H. Gray & Co. for boring the artesian well at the infirmary, the injunction against the board having been dissolved by Judge Garnett, was read by the clerk of the board. It is the same as the previous one, and offers to do the boring at the following rates: First 800 feet, $2.50 per foot; next 400 feet, $3; next 300 feet, $3.50; 100 feet, $4; 100 feet, $4.50; 200 feet, $5; 200 feet, $6; 200 feet, $7; 100 feet, $8. Gray & Co. reserve the right to stop boring at any point above 1,000 feet, if a satisfactory flow of water is obtained. After the contract had been read Van Pelt moved that the contract be awarded to Gray & Co. McCarthy seconded the motion. The motion was carried, Klehm, MacDonald, and Hemmelgarn voting in the negative. Van Pelt then moved to reconsider the vote, while Lynn moved to lay Van Pelt's motion on the table. The latter motion was carried unanimously, thus preventing the question being again considered by the board. After this brilliant piece of strategy the board adjourned.

Alarming Increase in the Death Rate.

There were 323 deaths in the city last week, an increase of 49 over the preceding one, and of 85 over the corresponding week last year, the annual rate per 1,000 of the population being 26.58—the largest since last summer.

A REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Active Preparations in Progress to Overthrow President Solomon's Government—Revolutionary Agents in New York.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—News comes of an intended revolution against President Solomon of the Haytian Republic. A man who has recently arrived from the West Indies said today that extensive preparations were in progress for a revolution in Hayti of such dimensions as has never yet occurred there. The revolutionary chiefs, whose names he would not disclose, are actively engaged through their agents in this city purchasing munitions of war and assembling the exiles together in the West Indies preparatory to the struggle. It is intended to add two steamers to the expedition which shall be in every way superior to the Government steamer Dessalines, now commanded by Admiral Cooper of the Haytian navy. It is asserted that the revolutionists' agents in this country will purchase the steamers and their equipments. The troops will probably be armed with Remington repeating rifles. The plot has so far progressed that the outbreak may be expected at a very early date. It is considered that the revolution will be a sanguinary one. The Government, since the last revolution, in 1884, has been strengthening the defenses of the towns. It has employed some American artillerymen. Admiral Cooper, son of the American Admiral, will offer the strongest resistance possible. There are many chances in favor of his suppressing any uprising of the discontented, office-seeking exiles. From Jamaica the first contingent of filibusters will probably cross to Hayti and effect a landing at Miragoane, Jeremie, Tiburon, or one of the near ports. The Island of Barbadoes is also a convenient entrepot for the receipt of arms and munitions. The importation of firearms and all munitions of war is prohibited in cargo quantities, and such as are received are passed under the greatest restrictions, but there are many ways in which the laws are evaded. The revolutionists' agents in the city count on a general uprising of the mulattoes or colored Haytians as soon as the war-cry is raised. It is expected that the revolutionary manifesto will contain serious charges against the hill tribes (blacks), who will be held accountable for cannibalism. Capital may also be made out of the appointment by the present Government of foreigners to high official posts in the navy. The development of this revolution is said to be so certain that in a very short time the United States Marshals may have another case on hand.

THE LAST RITES PERFORMED.

Interment at Kearney, Neb., of the Remains of the Late Capt. Emmet Crawford.

OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—The most elaborate funeral display ever seen in Nebraska marked the transfer to the grave yesterday of the remains of the gallant Capt. Emmet Crawford. The services were held at Kearney, under direction of Robert Morris Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., escorted by Mount Hebron Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, under command of Eminent Commander C. B. Finch and visiting Sir Knights. The casket was transferred at noon from the residence of Mr. Z. T. Crawford to a skating-rink, where it was placed upon a beautiful catafalque. The usual Masonic ceremonies were concluded at the grave in a manner solemn and impressive. The military detachment next fired three volleys, the bugles sounded "taps," and all that was mortal of Capt. Crawford was left beneath the soil.

AN INQUIRY IS ORDERED.

THE HOUSE DECIDES TO INVESTIGATE THE STRIKE.

Whereupon the Knights of Labor in St. Louis Prepare a Statement of Grievances—Senator Sherman Has a Substitute for the House Arbitration Bill—All Quiet in East St. Louis Under Military Guard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—In the House today Mr. Morrison of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven members, to be appointed by the Speaker, to investigate the causes and extent of the disturbed conditions now existing in the relations between railroad corporations engaged in inter-State commerce and their employés in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas. The committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to visit such places in those States as may be necessary in order to facilitate the investigation. It shall report during the present session, with such recommendations as it may deem proper to make. The talk which ensued was significant. Frank Lawler astonished Col. Morrison by trying to get up the Labor Committee's resolution instead of that which the Committee on Rules had agreed upon. Since his speech some days ago Congressman Frank has had an idea that Morrison isn't much of a leader anyhow and should give way to men with horny hands when the interests of the toiling masses are concerned. So today he undertook to anticipate the Waterloo Congressman. After Morrison had pushed Mr. Lawler aside like he would a troublesome mosquito he explained very briefly why a substitute had been adopted in place of Gov. Curtin's resolution. Reagan of Texas was at once on his feet with the wonted constitutional objection, which was that because the railroads were inter-State carriers that did not give the General Government the right to investigate their local labor contracts. Burrows wanted to know if the Government had not the right to inquire into the causes which had paralyzed inter-State commerce. Reagan made an evasive answer and went on with his hobby. Morrison replied pointedly and evidently with some feeling by a few citations to show how in the history of the country what had been considered grave violations of the Constitution proved just the opposit. Randall also with manifest impatience rebuked Reagan for the narrowness of his vision. On the Republican side Hiscock commented on Reagan's inconsistencies. Tom Reed followed, saying he was reminded of the old definition of a strict constructionist—a member who found the Constitution all in favor of his own bills and all against other bills which he didn't like. Reagan mournfully replied, saying he expected to find loose ideas prevailing on the Republican side, but he was profoundly grieved to see Democratic leaders becoming indoctrinated with the same ideas. The resolution was adopted without division.

Senator Sherman submitted in the Senate today an amendment to the House Labor Arbitration bill. The amendment was ordered to lie over and be printed. It is as follows:

To strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert as follows:

SEC. 1. That a commission is hereby created, called the Arbitration Commission, to consist of twelve members, composed as follows: Two members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and seven members from civil life to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than four of whom shall belong to one political party, who shall be selected for superior intelligence as to the industrial and laboring interests of the country. The civil commissioners shall receive as compensation for their service each at the rate of $10 per day when engaged in duty, and each member of the commission shall receive actual traveling and other necessary expenses.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration and to thoroughly investigate all the various controversies that have arisen or are likely to arise between the employers and the employed, whether they may be corporations, or associations, or private individuals, and whether engaged in transportation, manufacturing, mining, or other industrial interests of the United States, so far as they relate to such controversies between rival and competing companies, or between transportation, manufacturing, and mining companies and their employés; and for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it said commission in the prosecution of its inquiries is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 3. That the commission shall make to Congress final report of its investigation and the testimony taken in the course of the same not later than the first Monday in December, 1886, and especially of such measure or measures as in its judgment may be expedient and within the constitutional power of Congress to adopt for the decision and settlement of such controversies and the proper means to avoid or prevent the same.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—[Special.]—The General Executive Committee is preparing for the Congressional investigation, and tonight made a statement of grievances. After quoting the agreements of March, 1885, an original letter, dated May 25, 1885, from Mr. Hoxie, who was then Third Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific, to J. W. Fitzsimmons of Sedalia, is given. In this Mr. Hoxie says:

In the shops and wherever else it may be practicable we will reduce the hours of work instead of reducing the force, whenever the necessity arises; that whenever an employé believes that he has been unjustly discharged he may make a statement in writing to the Superintendent of the road on which he has worked, who will promptly investigate and reinstate him if wrongfully discharged.

The following list of grievances is submitted:

1. In many cases the September wages never were restored, as the agreement provided.
2. Section foremen were reduced $5 a month without any notice.
3. Boilermakers were sent out on the road from Denison and allowed only one-half time while traveling.
4. Engine-wipers in roundhouses were reduced from $1.26 to $1.15 per day.
5. The car foreman at Fort Worth was reduced $10 a month, and then had to do the work of two men, for which the company had previously paid double what they paid him.
6. The foreman in the mill at De Soto was reduced $10 a month without notice.
7. Carmen at Parsons were reduced about $10 per month without notice.
8. Many men worked over the entire system eleven and twelve hours per day for $1.15 without anything for overtime, and Sundays the same long hours for the same sum—$1.15—without pay for overtime.
9. When they were discharged on no other grounds than that they had taken part in the strike of 1885 and new men were employed at less wages in their places, a systematic method of discharging in detail and replacing with cheaper men was being carried out, which, if allowed to go on, would have resulted in bringing the men back to the reduction basis against which they struck in 1885.
10. Stock-yard men at Sedalia have frequently worked twenty-four hours on a stretch, and have never received any overtime. They have generally worked ten hours, and have averaged nearly fifteen hours a day.
11. Bridgebuilding gangs in Sedalia and Washington have not received extra pay for traveling at night or working in water or working overtime.
12. Section-hands have been paid $1.10 a day, and during the winter are allowed to make only three days work. Of the men at and about Sedalia most have to live and support families on this $3.30 a week.
13. The wages of some of the shopmen at Sedalia are less than those paid to some shopmen at other points. The wages of some were cut and never restored after the agreement.

"The attempt is made to show that this strike stands upon nothing except the grievances of the Texas & Pacific," said a committeeman. "Here are facts showing that it stands upon many other things. The company says it has not violated the contract of 1885. Don't these grievances prove that it has done so, and done so repeatedly? It must be remembered that these things are all proved to us before we accept them as genuine grievances, and when they are proved to us we can prove them to anybody else."

All Quiet in East St. Louis—The Military Protection Complete, but the Strikers Preventing Men from Returning to Work by Intimidation.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The railroads have not been entirely successful today in securing the movement of trains, notwithstanding the declarations of the managers that this morning they would have all the help needed. With more than 800 militia to protect those who wished to go to work comparatively few men reported for duty, and for this reason the work of getting out trains was slow and arduous. About 165 of the 196 men employed by the Transfer Company resumed their labors and many of the freight-

[Adjoining page, partly visible at left edge:]
...BAN REAL ESTATE.
...AND TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL Highland Park; some bargains on ... SKINE JR. & CO., 106 La Salle-st.
...SUBURBAN HOME AT A BAR... lake shore, convenient to depot ... Washington-st., Room 15.
...NEAR DEMPSTER-ST. DEPOT, 10-room house, cheap; or rent ... WHIPPLE, 155 Washington-st.
...HYDE PARK—HANDSOME ...
...40 ACRES—EAST OF DOUG... JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, Room 5.
...15 NEW COTTAGES, CALIFOR... J. M. ALLEN, 191 La Salle-st.
...RY REAL ESTATE.
...$40,000—900-ACRE FARM, SIT... Ohio River, 30 miles below Louis...
... BOYD, Room 14, 151 La Salle-st.
...R A PARTNER PREFERRED, ... inquire of N. PARKER ...
...ESTATE WANTED.
...O BUY FOR ALL CASH ...
...O EXCHANGE.
...GE—A CROCKERY STORE ...
...GE—ONE OF THE FINEST ... Racine, Wis.
...O EXCHANGE—FOR CHICA... House, Chicago, Ill.
...INANCIAL.
... CASH — ANYBODY THAT ... Established since 1870.
... OF MONEY TO LOAN ON ...
...ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, ... D. LAUNDER ... Established 1854.
...ST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st.
...FE POLICIES (OVER TWO ... Room 15, 168 Washington-st.
...AN WITHOUT COMMISSION ... Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.
...AN ON REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM NUNN, Room 24, 150 Washington-st.
...AN BY J. S. NORTON, 822 ...
...N ON IMPROVED CHICA... GEHR & SON, 114 Dearborn-st.
...AN ON IMPROVED REAL ... MEAD & COE.
...AN ON IMPROVED REAL ... 163 East Randolph-st.
...AN—AT CURRENT RATES ...
...AN ON IMPROVED CITY ... H. J. CHRISTOPH.
...0 ON GOOD, IMPROVED ... Address A 67, Tribune.
...,000 GILT EDGE PAPER ...
... LEASE.
...GE LOT, 229X250, FRONT... T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 151 La ...
...R SALE.
...DING 35X70, TO BE RE... NDICT, Room 13, 130 Dear...
...LLANEOUS.
...AIR FURNACES, WITH ... Chicago & Erie Stove Co. 171 and 173 Lake-st.
...D STRICTLY PRIVATE ... 653 West Monroe-st.
...UNSIGHTLY HAIRS ... La Salle-av.
...ENUINE TURKISH ... State-st., basement.
...WAUKESHA MINERAL ... Cottage Grove-av. Chicago ... orders.

houses began to fill up with merchandise of all kinds, though there was not as much freight received for shipment as was anticipated. Usually the big bridge is crowded all day with teams transporting goods to and from this side of the river, but today the wagons were far apart. A great deal of coal was taken to the west side of the river. A plan has been broached whereby all who go to work shall be taken out into the country at night for safety, but it is doubtful if it will be carried out. The strikers have notified those who have exhibited any symptoms of a desire to go to work that they had better not, and everybody here knows what that means. Men who want to take the places vacated by the strikers say they don't desire to be marked by the strikers for vengeance and be waylaid and beaten and perhaps killed.

The Indianapolis & St. Louis Road has employed some new men and will advertise in the papers tomorrow morning that all who wish work can have it, with the guarantee that they will be protected. The Cairo Short Line has two full crews, so the managers say, and two trains were sent out. This is the best work done any one day since the strike began. Two trains also came in. The St. Louis & Cairo is receiving freight for all points as far as Cairo, but can do nothing south of that place owing to the high water. This is the first time this road has resumed openly since the strike began, though it sneaked out one or two trains during the embargo. The Louisville & Nashville Road, in whose yards the shooting took place, and which has been the centre of the strike, sent out two trains, and is hiring new men as fast as it can. North of the bridge, the Vandalia, Alton, Ohio & Mississippi, and Wabash are doing well, though they are yet short-handed. At the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards it is claimed that all the old men but one have resumed work. Things are progressing nicely on the Belt Line, five new switchmen having been employed.

Five arrests were made by Deputy Sheriffs today of strikers and Knights of Labor charged with the intimidation of men at work.

The troops today were disposed of as follows: Eighth Regiment—Cos. A, D, and F at the Vandalia depot and yard, I and H, Relay depot, M at Indianapolis & St. Louis yards, L at Cairo Short Line yards, M at Ohio & Mississippi yards, and E at Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards. Fifth Regiment—Cos. B and E at Cairo Short Line yards, G at Vandalia yards, H at Louisville & Nashville yards, I at Broadway crossing, and C and F on patrol duty.

The inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the Deputy Marshals' fire last Friday afternoon was continued today by Coroner Woods. A score or more of witnesses were examined, and there was a remarkable unanimity of declaration and opinion to the effect that the Deputy Sheriffs fired the first shots and kept up the fusillade until seven people had been killed. The witnesses declared that neither stones were thrown nor shots fired by the crowd, the only provocation for the firing being the jeerings of the people on the bridge. Not one of the witnesses was of the opinion that the lives of the deputies were in danger, because the only demonstrations made by the crowd were to laugh and make taunting remarks. Several of the witnesses said the crowd was in a good humor until the firing began; then they became panic-stricken and fled, but when the deputies retreated many men rushed to get guns to shoot the deputies with. Some of the witnesses were positive that Deputy Hewlett fired the first shot, the one which killed Boner, while others were not so sure about it. The two deputies positively identified by most of the witnesses were Hewlett and the "cowboy." According to the testimony one of the deputies ordered the crowd to disperse and before any one had time to obey the order the firing began. The witnesses today simply corroborated the stories told by those who testified Saturday.

An adjournment of the inquest was had until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, the Coroner thinking probably the railroad companies might have some testimony to offer in behalf of the deputies.

The report that one of the militia had been arrested for insubordination is without foundation. Adjutant-General Mills reports the conduct of the militia as admirable. An order was issued this morning for the arrest of any officer or private found in a saloon drinking.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Vance returned from East St. Louis tonight. He reports the outlook there favorable; that many of the strikers are going back to work and that he anticipates no further disturbance.

The Murderous Deputies Who Sought Refuge in St. Louis Released by Habeas Corpus, but Rearrested as Fugitives from Justice—The Case of the Discharged Missouri Pacific Firemen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—[Special.]—At 10:30 o'clock this morning the nine Deputy-Sheriffs held by the St. Louis Chief of Police for Friday's slaughter appeared in the Criminal Court guarded by a strong detail of detectives and policemen. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and it required the combined efforts of the police and regular Sheriffs to preserve order. The nine men appeared in answer to writs of habeas corpus issued Saturday night, and as each man's name was called the Circuit Attorney, who represented the Chief of Police, said he had no charge to prefer. The deputies were accordingly released, but each in turn was immediately rearrested on a warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice. These warrants had been sworn out by an East St. Louis constable named McDermott, and the nine deputies were transferred to jail, where they will be held to await the action of the Governor of Illinois, with whom an application for requisition has already been filed.

From the Criminal Court room the crowd filed into the Court of Criminal Correction, where the case of J. J. McGarry, Judge Advocate of District Assembly 101, was set for trial. McGarry and three other leading Knights, named Burnett, Chase, and Conroy, are accused of obstructing a railroad track, a felony under the law. The evidence showed that a passenger train was stopped near the Missouri Pacific shops March 12 by a crowd, and that the cars were uncoupled. The testimony did not show that the defendants uncoupled the cars, and Gov. Johnson, who was defending, argued that if they had the offense would only be a trespass, as pins were not a part of the railroad track. The court continued the cases until Thursday to look into this point. Chief Sargeant of the Brotherhood of Firemen was in consultation all morning with the local Grievance Committee. The subject was the discharge of the twenty-three firemen by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The result of the conference was a call for the General Committee of the order to meet in Parsons, Kas., April 20. Mr. Sargeant, when approached on the subject, stated that there had been no attempt at arbitration of the cases of the discharged firemen, and that the railroad officials would not be approached about them until after the decision of the General Committee had been reached.

In a conversation with a reporter this afternoon General-Committeeman Hays said the statements attributed to Jay Gould in an interview telegraphed from New York last night, in which Mr. Gould says Mr. Powderly at one of the New York conferences referred to members of District 101 as "outlaws," and said they had disobeyed the laws of the order, were false in every particular. He characterized it as "one of Jay Gould's lies for the purpose of misrepresenting the Knights of Labor and destroying public faith in the order." "What Mr. Powderly did say," said Mr. Hays, "was that the strike was unwise and had been illadvised, because the local committees had taken action upon important matters concerning a very large extent of territory without first consulting the general officers of the order. Other than that he made no remarks of the character attributed to him by Mr. Gould."

"Were you present at the interview between Mr. Powderly and Mr. Gould?"

"Yes, I was. I have a very distinct recollection of what occurred."

"You are quite certain that Mr. Powderly did not make the statements which Mr. Gould says he made?"

"I am positive that Mr. Powderly said nothing of the kind, and Mr. Gould is repeating his old tactics of misrepresenting us. What Mr. Gould says about our refusal of his proposition to include in the matters to be arbitrated the questions dealing with the damages to the roads caused by the strike is true."

A Rumor with a Denial Attached.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 12.—A story has gained currency here that Jay Gould and General-Manager Hoxie have for several days been in consultation to arrange some plan for the settlement of the strike, and that the prospects are favorable. It is stated that a settlement would have been effected between the companies and the Knights as a result of the New York conference had it not been for the obstinate attitude of Mr. Hoxie, who, it is understood, tendered his resignation rather than consent to submit the case to arbitration. Powderly refuses to talk on the subject.

[A New York dispatch says Jay Gould denies that any such negotiations are pending.]

Proposing a Personal Boycott on Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Central Labor Union has adopted a preamble branding Jay Gould as "the arch-enemy of the Republic," calling upon the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and every other union to assist the men on strike in every possible way, and ordering the appointment of a committee to prepare the way for executing a general boycott upon Jay Gould in this and other cities, and using their exertions to persuade all others to do likewise. The meeting left it wholly with the committee to be appointed to settle upon a plan of boycotting Jay Gould, and no one present had any idea what would be done. The delegates said they were not at all sure that any of their members were in the employ of Jay Gould, baked the bread he ate, made the clothing he wore, or did any other of the hundred little things a man in Mr. Gould's circumstances required. Other resolutions were adopted commending the advice given by the heads of the labor organizations to the strikers to act as law-abiding citizens. The union has voted $500 to aid the strikers of the Missouri Pacific and the Cigarpackers' Union, No. 2, has sent $50.

BEECHER ON CONSCIENCE.

After All It Is Only the Sentiments and Not a Particular Organ—Intuition and Conscience in Man and Woman—Different Ways in Which This Strange Thing Influences People—Polygamy and Prohibition.

"The last exploit of science will be the discovery of the nature and the operation of the human mind," was the way Henry Ward Beecher opened his lecture on "Conscience" in the Centenary M. E. Church last night. About 1,000 persons were present. Mr. Beecher continued substantially as follows:

"That which knows all things is itself unknown. The outworks have already been taken and the citadel will be. The emotions are nearly obscured, and none of the sentiments less so than conscience. The idea is that conscience is a little intellectual engine set up in the body of man, and by many called the inner life. That which discerns. It is, after all, the sentiments—mainly feeling. There is no particular organ of wit, but wit flashes back upon the sentiments and thereupon becomes enjoyable. A person with a large faculty of mirthfulness sees everything from the mirthful standpoint. Conscience discerns nothing in itself, but is assisted by the sentiments and the intellect of the man. It can be likened to the piano keyboard. None of the keys can strike themselves, but under the hand of the performer, as the keys rise and strike the chords, the volume of sound and harmony issues forth.

"The people sometimes give coercive power to that which has been recognized as right by untold ages by means of statutory enactments, but things which have become fixed by universal custom. Now when men have been sufficiently developed to find out that a principle lies at the bottom of everything they come to a generic or philosophical foundation, and they become inspired to do things because they are right, and not simply because they are the custom. With the principle of moral intuition there is a means of getting at what is right. Intuition tells us how to meet a man and deal with him. It is prejudice, and a great deal depends on prejudice. I consider it a blessed thing, too, and a salvation to mankind, because it enables the mind to generate on instant opinion, and generally the right one. It is illustrated by the artist and by the orator, both of whose minds are luminous in meeting the requirements of a particular case. The woman is endowed with greater intuitional powers than the man. No conduct is right or wrong in itself. A man sticks a knife into his neighbor and it's murder—unless he's a doctor. In one case it's murder and in the other salvation. It is stability that is needed to make the judgment right or wrong. Truth is always right, and there has been considerable discussion on this point. Would you have the physician tell you you were dying? A man can hold his tongue, and a good many ought to. Silence is sacred and should not be invaded. When a man makes one believe by a look, a deed, or an action something that is untrue, that moment he falls below the level of truth. If you want to see how a misrepresentation would strike you, imagine that Jesus was guilty of it. Absolute truth is a duty from the business standpoint as well as a matter of morality. Honor and truth should underlie all phases of life. The application of them may be difficult, but that does not alter the case. Under every variation to which these attributes may be subjected the one fact remains that they in themselves are invariable. There are many consciences which only act under the stimulus of auxiliary faculties. A man sometimes not only becomes brutal, but a murderer. After he arouses the wrath of the entire community, he at last realizes that he is wrong, and finally sends for a minister. He finally goes to Heaven from the end of a rope. [Laughter.] The moment the forger sees he is going to be found out, the conscience which before the commission of the crime was silent is now strong and powerful as a lion, and the man thinks of going to prison or to—Canada. [Laughter.] It is often the case that conscience fails to act of itself, but requires the services of some of the auxiliary sentiments. It is therefore necessary to consider some of the sentiments which are brought to bear upon conscience. Appetite, passion, and the lower instincts of man are a few of them, and all of them go towards forming the character.

"In all my early life there was this question: 'Is slavery right or wrong?' Some men in the church countenanced it because the Bible did not forbid it, but what at one time was considered right often gets to be considered wrong. As between slaughter and slavery, the latter was one step towards mercy, but eventually this became obnoxious, and is now practically extinct. Take polygamy. In the early days men took unto themselves three or four wives, but, as time advanced, man found out that one wife was as much as he could conveniently get along with. [Laughter.]

"There are legal consciences. There are men who live within the law, but a man whose life is not above the law is only half a man. Fashion is the most despotic of all masters, but it is not a law. There is many a man who wouldn't be afraid to charge a battery but he would be afraid to eat his food with his knife. The Bible is a bath in one respect and a spread-table in another. It is well to bathe the soul in it and to feed the mind upon it, and there are many men who always read a chapter every day, taking care always to select the shortest. There are multitudes of persons whose consciences disturb them when they break external rules, but are not troubled in the least when it comes to a question of internal practice. There are the corporation, the political, and the morbid consciences. The way to save men is not to abandon them, but to give the coldness of their hearts a little of the warmth of yours. It is Love! You can't cure anything by making a great gulf between the good and the bad, and everything which makes a distinction between virtue and vice on the question of the latter's treatment of the former is wrong.

"When a man's ideas lead his conscience he must follow his conscience, and when a man thinks a thing's right he must do it. The average conscience and the average intellect will prevail, and not the highest in either. I don't believe prohibition can live at present, because the average conscience does not sanction it. Polygamy may be right in the abstract, but concretely it is wrong, and the people have and will exercise the right to stamp it out." [Applause.]

FAVORING PROHIBITION.

The Freeport Evangelical Conference Declares War on the Liquor Traffic—Other Work.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The committees appointed by the Evangelical Conference on Education, the Sabbath, and Temperance made reports this morning which were unanimously adopted. The report on temperance set forth that "The liquor traffic is the enemy of the church, the State, the home, and all the best interests of humanity; that the only proper attitude for Christian people toward this gigantic and common foe is that of uncompromising hostility; that this conference is firmly opposed to the enactment of any laws that force its protection or continuance, and in favor of every rational measure contributing to the overthrow of the evil—in absolutely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." The dissemination of temperance literature and the introduction of text-books in the public schools in which the evil effects of intemperance are brought out in the clear light of science was recommended, and sympathy with societies or individuals who put forth honest endeavor to destroy the traffic was pledged.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENTS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—Gen. Phil Sheridan, accompanied by Col. C. H. Kellogg and Gen. Tompkins, left here tonight for Atlanta to superintend arrangements for the military post at that city.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE IRISH HOME-RULE BILL TO BE MATERIALLY MODIFIED.

Changes Intended to Give Certain Representation at Westminster and Grant the Imperial Parliament the Veto Power—The Land-Purchase Bill Postponed Until Monday—The Conservative Program—Churchill's Speech Against Gladstone—Russell's Reply.

LONDON, April 12.—It is stated that the Irish bill will be modified so as to include representation of Ireland at Westminster in ratio to the Irish contributions to the imperial exchequer. A further amendment will be made, it is said, in the direction of extending the power of veto of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Gladstone spent two hours this afternoon in private conference with Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer, ex-Irish Viceroy. It is reported that the Premier has decided to subject his home-rule scheme to several important modifications.

In the House of Commons tonight Mr. Gladstone, in reply to questions, stated that it would be impossible to close the debate on his request for leave tonight and that he had decided to postpone introducing his Irish Land-Purchase bill until next Monday.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made a brief address, in which he indicated for his party an understanding to refrain from forcing a division on the Home-Rule bill until it came up for a second reading.

Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session having the floor, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the Home Rule bill. He spoke substantially as follows: After a long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and inextricable mass of contradictions that if anybody besides Mr. Gladstone had proposed it it would never have been taken seriously. [Cheers.] It was hedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guarantees for the integrity of the Empire that the speaker was astonished at the Parnellites' acquiescence. He had vainly searched all the authorities, ancient and modern, for a precedent for Mr. Gladstone's two orders which were to compose the proposed Irish Parliament. The first order was intended to specially represent property; and it was worthy of attention that the great leader of the great Liberal party had chosen such an antiquated and discarded mechine as the property qualification for the electorate of this first order. The second order was also elective. Both orders were to sit together; each could demand the exercise of the right to vote separately, and one order could veto any measure brought in by the other. Take a simple illustration of how this would work in practice: Suppose the new Parliament should proceed to the election of a Speaker. Assume that the popular party carried the election for their candidate. The property party, by voting separately, could veto the choice, and then, in consequence, for three or four years the election of a Speaker would be suspended. [Laughter.] The same thing would happen in all those cases in which one order should choose to veto the action of the other, such as, for instance questions of rules of procedure o budget proposals. The Premier, continued Lord Randolph Churchill, labored Thursday last to show that the fiscal unity of the Kingdom would not be affected by the retention in the hands of the British Parliament of the power of collecting the customs and excise duties. Now, if this were done, what would become of that ancient British right of taxation and representation going together? [Cheers.]

The speaker then went on to analyze the receipts and disbursements of the "imaginary Irish budget" for the purpose, as he said, of showing that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to maintain the fiscal unity of the Empire while giving Ireland home rule was altogether untrustworthy. He then pointed out that the amount which the Premier had named as that which Ireland would every year contribute under home rule to the Imperial Treasury as her contribution for the benefits of imperial unity was of an extremely illusionary and precarious character. It might be seriously affected by many things. Taking it, however, as the price the Irish were to pay for maintaining the fiscal unity of the Empire, what would the English have to pay? They would have to pay far heavier proportionately, for the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be very much cramped, if not altogether tied, in dealing with the customs and excise duties of Ireland under her practical independence. How could he lower those duties? If he should lower them he would diminish the very resources wherefrom Ireland was to pay her tribute to England. He would have to do so without hearing a word from Irish representatives; nor could he impose an additional tax or obtain a credit, in case of an emergency, without the delay involved in suing for the permission of the Parliament at Dublin. Where, then, was the supremacy of the British? The real principle of the bill was simply repeal of the union. It handed over the protection of the lives and property of every person in Ireland to an Irish Parliament, and deprived the Imperial Parliament of all voice in Irish matters. The measure gave much on the one hand and took much on the other, expressing in the same breath confidence and distrust.

On the question of Ulster, he asked if an Irish Government could pay its way if Ulster were withdrawn. That the English Government could not make up its mind in regard to Ulster proved the almost insoluble character of the home-rule project. The Premier justified his proposals on the ground that there were eighty-six Home-Rulers in the House. But why should the voices of eighty-six Irish members prevail over the voices of the 584 other members? History showed the rise and decline of former Irish parties. O'Connell's party was formidable through the even balance of Whigs and Tories. The Parliament in which that party was powerful was dissolved, and O'Connell died broken-hearted. Butt, in 1870, headed a party equally strong. The speaker saw Butt, before his death, when the latter was in deepest distress over the breakup of his party. Parnell in 1880 led sixty votes. In six months his party was divided, remaining so until the end of the last Parliament. So the Parnellites, formidable today, were in danger of disunion tomorrow—a danger that Mr. Parnell sought to avoid by insisting upon a pledge from his followers to vote in a concerted way. [Cries of dissent from the Parnellites.]

The Premier, continued the speaker, further argued that the repeal of the union was necessary because English laws had a foreign aspect to the Irish. Mr. Morley had emphasized that by warning the House that unless Mr. Gladstone's bill was passed the country might prepare for resistance to the payment of rent, for revolt, dynamite explosions, and assassinations. The House, he declared, was ready to face such a position, with which it was already familiar. Mr. Gladstone's proposals had given the Nationalists an enormous advantage. He had listened to many of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, the charms of which were described as being like the effects of morphia. The sensation under the operation was transcendent, the awakening was bitterly painful. In conclusion, the speaker said that the effect of the bill would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of Parliament and the sovereignty of the Queen. He regretted that it had not been deemed consistent with the customs of the House to take a division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily arrive, when the House would vote against proposals which were desperate, unconstitutional, and misleading. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Russell, Attorney General, taunted Lord Churchill with infusing into his speech prejudice and passion. It had been argued that the present Parliament had no mandate from its constituencies for this bill. He asked, Was there a mandate for a repressive policy towards Ireland? [Parnellite cheers.] As to the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, the sudden affection the opponents of the bill displayed for the presence of the Irish members would not deceive the Irish people. Mr. Gladstone's bill was the first genuine effort to give law in Ireland moral support. The condition of Ireland was not due to perversity of the Irish character; that was only a weak excuse of imbecile statesmen. The truth was a united Parliament had hitherto failed in its duty to Ireland. He went on to contend that the bill does not attack the Imperial Parliament or the Crown. As to Ulster, the bill gave Protestants and Catholics the same rights. He was convinced that the patriotism of the Ulster Orangemen and Catholics would go to the common fund of intelligence and energy which would build up the nation. The English had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It was now time for Ireland to try to govern itself. [Cheers.] The speaker reminded the House that it had never been able to break the spirit of the Irish people. If the measure was not passed, if Parliament refused it today, another Parliament dare not refuse to pass it. When a just scheme like this, sanctioned by the Cabinet, when the dissension of the Liberals only differed as to the means, when the Conservatives had no policy but repression, was it not the highest wisdom to pass the measure in a generous spirit? If it were postponed till the military were used to enforce repressions, it would still have to be done, and under conditions infinitly worse.

Mr. Bradlaugh said he regretted the bitterness of the criticisms on Mr. Gladstone's speech. The subject ought to be approached in a generous spirit. He would give Mr. Gladstone his heartiest support.

Maj. Saunderson congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his maiden speech as leader of the Home-Rulers. He said he was at a loss to understand what was meant by "an Irishman." The Parnellites represented three-fourths of the population of Ireland, but the minority represented the industry, education, backbone, and, it would be found, the fighting power of Ireland. His continued humorous sallies against Irish patriots were greeted with much laughter.

Mr. Burt strongly supported Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

On motion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

United States Minister Phelps was present in the lobby of the House.

Mr. Joseph Cowen (Radical), member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in a published letter says: "The present Parliament will soon be dissolved, and with it I will end my Parliamentary career."

It is announced that the Lords of Kenmare and Cork, Lord Suffield and Viscount Kilcoursie, have resigned.

[These all hold two-for-a-cent places, and there is no special significance in their withdrawal from public gaze.]

The Conservatives of Manchester have invited the Liberals to coöperate with them in organizing a great public meeting to denounce Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme. The home-rule issue is being made the sole ground of contest in the election in Ipswich to fill the vacancies caused by the unseating of Messrs. Jesse Collings and H. W. West for fraudulent electioneering practices. The district is very close, neither of the successful candidates at the last election obtaining a hundred majority. The Conservative candidates at present are Messrs. Dalrymple and Elcho, and the Tory placards contain the following appeal: "Will you vote for Dalrymple and Elcho and the support of her Majesty the Queen, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the integrity of the Empire, or for Gladstone, Parnell, home rule, and the ruin of England and the Empire?'"

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says the rejection of the home-rule measure would result in an acute commercial crisis, and would provoke the unemployed of Dublin to commit excesses similar to those perpetrated during the recent riots in London.

A report having been circulated today that Michael Davitt had threatened to oppose the program of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Davitt has given authority for a denial of the report, which, he says, is entirely false.

An incident of tonight's debate created much amusement. Lord Churchill, during his speech, wanted to quote from Article 3 of the Act of the Union. He fumbled in his pockets for a long time and then began an apology to the House, saying that he had forgotten to bring the act with him. Mr. Gladstone instantly produced the act, turned up Article 3, and handed the document to Lord Randolph amid general cheers and laughter.

The Premier is in high spirits. He proposes to devote the Easter recess to a campaign in Scotland.

Lord Hartington had a long interview with Lord Salisbury today.

A Correspondent's Gossipy Outline of the Evening's Debate.

LONDON, April 13—4 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The House of Commons sat some time after midnight, having opened at 4 in the afternoon. The day had presented "Queen's weather," and when the House rose the members went out into the steelly starlight. The Prime Minister, in company with this "home-ruler," Mrs. Gladstone, had returned when the Commons met from a drive through Hyde Park to an April reception in Palace-Yard part amid sunshine and cheers, part amid showers and groans. He came to find large crowds again worrying the policemen at the gates, the galleries again jammed, royalty present in Connaught, and Cambridge, and Christian and peers striving again undignifiedly for a precedence. Prayers were scarcely heard for the irreverent buzzing. The formalities went rapidly through as at Syracuse conventions. Ex-Lord Mayor Fowler raised some laughter by giving notice of a motion to postpone enlarging the Chamber until it shall be settled whether the Irish members are to have a Parliament of their own and make room here. Gladstone did not join in the laughter. He looked harassed and serious as he then arose to state that he would consent that the debate should continue through Tuesday, would print and circulate the proposed Purchase bill Wednesday, and take the budget up Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

He spoke in his usual bell-like voice, and the confidence of his manner brought cheering from the coming Home-Rulers and Radicals, which could be heard over the traffic outside, the windows being open to the spring day. Then Churchill rose, like a plucky bantam rooster ruffling large bits of notes as a bantam would ruffle his feathers. He spoke in a game voice, but feeling his way rhetorically and cautiously through his exordium, and, losing the staccato abruptness beginning to be usual to him, he pitched his speech in the tone of "The spirit of prudence dictating an inquiry without the slightest admixture of prejudice or passion." Ex-Lord Mayor Fowler's deep double "G" and Saunderson's "C" in alto led the Tory cheers from time to time, the Whigs and retrocessing Liberals only nodding assent like a Greek chorus on the stage when the principal actor is reciting. His Lordship seemed to speak like an advocate before a jury retained for landlords in the time when his father was Viceroy of Ireland. Sir Charles Russell followed, eying the noble Lord as in the morning he had eyed the prisoner, Mrs. Bartlett, at the Old Bailey.

The *Daily News* says it does not know whether Lord Randolph Churchill feared inconvenient disclosures from the Parnellites, but that in his speech last night he certainly referred to the Irish party with bated breath. "The whispered humbleness of last night's debate," it adds, "greatly strengthened the position of the Government." The *Daily Telegraph* says that Mr. Gladstone has substituted a scheme for the issue of Irish consols, secured on land and rentals therefrom, with the view of securing the adherence of the Radicals. The *Standard* says it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will speak in the House of Commons tonight, and that he will announce the modifications already referred to embracing the representation of Ireland at Westminster in the ratio of her contributions to the Imperial Exchequer and the extension of the power of veto to the Imperial Parliament. The *Standard* takes the unusual course of praising Churchill's attack on Mr. Gladstone.

American Sentiment.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—The organizers of the Irish Parliamentary fund intend to start a permanent fund, which will be continued until Ireland secures an independent Legislature. The subject will be discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee Saturday, when it is expected Mr. Eugene Kelly, who has been absent from the city for some time, will be present.

The *Commercial-Advertiser* says:

We are pained to learn that in the opinion of the Hon. Col. Finerty of Chicago, "this country has become effete." The gallant ex-Congressman has, therefore, packed his carpetbag and is going home to Ireland to twist the tail of the British lion in his native lair. "If any one kin, he kin." Now, if his whilom colleague and twin twistor in Congress were to follow his example and cross the ferry the fighting could be done at short range. But sometimes approach exerts a mollifying influence on daring. When the hunter found his bear he suddenly remembered he hadn't lost any.

Germany—The Liberals in the Landtag Want Another Ecclesiastical Bill—Bismarck Outlines His Position—Import Duties on Corn and Cattle Not to Be Increased.

BERLIN, April 12.—In the Upper House of the Prussian Landtag today twenty-eight Liberals supported a motion asking the Government to submit another Ecclesiastical bill, so framed as to restore peace between the Vatican and Prussia and at the same time maintain proper safeguards for Prussian rights. Debate was begun in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet today on the amended Ecclesiastical bill. Dr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda, said he was grateful for the conciliatory attitude of the Government, but insisted that the bill would not suffice to attain the objects desired. He urged the adoption of his previous amendments on the basis of a further agreement. Prince Bismarck said that the Government had not yet arrived at a decision of the question. He had already taken the full responsibility for the May laws as fighting laws. The Government had never intended that the laws should be permanent. No loss of dignity will ensue to Emperor William in attempting to meet the wishes of his Catholic subjects. He (Bismarck) thought that the time had arrived to abolish the fighting laws. He preferred to treat directly with the Pope because he had found the Pope better disposed toward Germany than the majority in the Reichstag. In conclusion, he asked the House to pass the Government measure, which, he said, would enable the Ministry to secure a wider basis for further negotiations. The general debate on the bill was then closed. The separate clauses will be discussed tomorrow.

In the Lower House Dr. Lucius, Minister of Agriculture, replying to questions, said that the Government did not think it expedient to increase the import duties at present on corn and cattle, and that imposts on wool were out of the question. He said that the agricultural distress on the Continent was severer than in Germany, and that when necessary the Government would submit protective measures.

British News—The Remarkable Pimlico Poisoning Case—The Rev. Mr. Dyson Discharged—The Silver Question.

LONDON, April 12.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—I have already cabled extensive reports of the most remarkable chloroform-poisoning case of Edward Bartlett of Pimlico. Briefly, Edward Bartlett sought for 12 years to bring his wife, Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett, and a Methodist clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dyson, together, and to cause each to have a platonic affection for the other, and succeeded so well that it was openly talked by the servants that matters had gone further than the husband's teachings contemplated. Bartlett also, as his wife swore on the preliminary examination, had a theory that a man should have two wives, but does not seem to have practiced the polygamous relations he preached. Dec. 31 last Bartlett died, as was alleged, from the effects of chloroform, and his wife made the extraordinary statement that finding him becoming more and more desirous of resuming their marital relations she had administered chloroform to him to stop his advances. Mrs. Bartlett and the minister were both arrested, and the English newspapers have made the case the great sensation of the day. Both were held on the preliminary examination, and today their trial was called in the Central Criminal Court, a very large crowd being present. The Crown stated that although there was ample testimony to show that the relations between the Rev. Mr. Dyson and Mrs. Bartlett had, to say the least, been very remarkable, if not improper, yet there was nothing to show that he had entered into a conspiracy with Mrs. Bartlett to make way with her husband, and he was accordingly discharged. The widow was present, evidently very greatly downcast, but keenly watched the proceedings. After the Attorney-General had presented the case and urged the jury to weigh the evidence with care and avoid being influenced by mere suspicion, a number of witnesses who gave testimony at the preliminary hearing repeated their evidence.

"How came pure chloroform in Bartlett's stomach, who did she buy it from, and where are the bottles?" asked Attorney-General Sir Charles Russell of the jury during his opening of the case against Mrs. Bartlett at the Old Bailey this morning. This embraces the whole pith of the "Pimlico mystery," which twelve presumably intelligent gentlemen will be all the coming week endeavoring to unravel. Mr. Dyson looked worn and haggard. Although a Wesleyan, he wears a heavy mustache, which drooped raggedly. His inamorata was pale but self-possessed. Each seemed to dread being brought in contact, and took up positions at opposit corners without looking at each other. The seat of honor, beneath the canopy and facing the prisoners, was occupied by Sir Robert Carden, the octogenarian Alderman and ex-Lord Mayor and ex-Member of Parliament. Old Bailey being within the city limits Judge Wills, who presided, had, under the stern etiquet of Mansion house politics, to content himself with a less important place on Carden's right. Judge Wills is an appropriate assignment, as he is the son of that Wills who wrote a great book on circumstantial evidence—the kind to be now mainly marshaled. He has the reputation of being the most merciful Judge on the bench. He is a fresh, dapper, sharp-featured man, his benevolent eyes and his dry methodic manner suggesting a resemblance to the actor George Grosswith. Mrs. Bartlett is a clever, very sensual woman of middle height with flashing black eyes, thick lips, and high cheek-bones. She did not wear a bonnet and has dark hair, which she wears crushed over her head with a thick fringe which fell over her rather low forehead. The type of her face is decidedly African. She wore a black silk dress, without ornaments and looked not unattractive. Throughout the day she sat in her corner, quietly observant. She seemed less excited than some of the witnesses, and might have been watching a play for all the feeling she betrayed. Edward Clarke, Q. C., defending the prisoner, was counsel in the great case of the Pengee mystery. The chief interest of the trial will centre in the evidence of Dyson. A verdict is not expected to be given for several days. The points for the prosecution will be:

1. The sudden death of the husband in the presence of his wife, while pure chloroform, a deadly poison, was found in his stomach.
2. It was physically impossible, from the burning of his throat, for the deceased to swallow it, unless while made unconscious.
3. She alone had any opportunity to administer it.
4. She alone had any motive, because the deceased was rich and had left all his property to her, with Dyson as executor.
5. She was engaged to marry the latter when her husband died.
6. She bought large quantities of pure chloroform; several bottles.
7. She destroyed these evidences, for no bottles were found, and such destruction is always great presumption of guilt.
8. She had made contradictory and inculpatory statements.

The London Chamber of Commerce is making preparations to hold an immense meeting to discuss the silver question, at which Mr. George J. Goschen, M. P., will be one of the principal speakers. An important correspondence on the subject is now passing between the Chamber of Commerce, the Institute of Bankers, and the Statistical Society. English financiers generally express gratification that the defeat of the Bland bill in the American Congress does not suspend the coinage of silver altogether.

The Emperor of Austria Snubbed by the King of Bavaria.

VIENNA, April 12.—The newspapers are again devoting a great deal of space to recording the oddities of King Ludwig of Bavaria. It is stated that when the Emperor of Austria was recently in Munich, the Capital of Bavaria, King Ludwig took no notice of him, and that the Princess Ludwig and Leopold, the King's nephew, were compelled to assume all the responsibilities of entertaining the Imperial visitor.

OBITUARY.

Edwin Blackman.

Another of the old settlers of Chicago has passed away in the person of Edwin Blackman, who was born at Jericho, Vt., Aug. 27, 1815. He was a member of Unity Church, and leaves a wife and also a son by a former marriage—Walter Blackman the artist.

Funeral of Beverly R. Chambers.

The funeral service over the body of the late Beverly R. Chambers, Chicago's well-known jeweler, took place at the family residence, No. 692 Washington boulevard, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Carriages were taken to the Northwestern Depot, thence by rail to Rosehill, where the interment occurred in the family lot by the side of the deceased's father.

James G. W. Batchen.

James G. W. Batchen, an old citizen of Chicago, well known as a builder and contractor, is dead, at the age of 57. The body will be interred at Rosehill.

Sir Thomas Fairbanks.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—Sir Thomas Fairbanks died today at St. Johnsbury. He was the inventor of the Fairbanks scales.

THE LAREDO, TEX., BUTCHERY.

LAREDO, Tex., April 11.—Gen. Roberts and his command of State troops have returned to San Antonio. Capt. Schmidt, with his company of State Rangers, will remain here for some weeks. Maj. Arlee said today that no arrests would be made for a few days, in order to give the people time to cool down. The newly-elected municipal officials will be installed Monday or Tuesday. The most reliable returns show that of the Huarches seven were killed and eight wounded; while of the Botas ten were killed and one wounded.

DESTRUCTION OF SNUFF.

Twenty-four tons of snuff were thrown into Dublin Bay for non-payment of duty recently.

TAILORS GO ON A STRIKE.

OVER TWO THOUSAND MEN IN MILWAUKEE TO QUIT TODAY.

The Manufacturers Refuse to Grant an Advance and Threaten to Close Their Shops if the Men Persist—High-Handed Action by Knights of Labor in Paterson, N. J., Likely to Lead to the Shutting Down of a Large Silk-Mill, Throwing Thousands of Hands Into Idleness—The Eight-Hour Movement in New York.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—The most important strike that has at any time threatened this city since the present labor movement was inaugurated has been declared on and will go into effect tomorrow by the tailors employed in the various establishments here. The strike will undoubtedly prove an important one from the fact that both the tailors and the employers will enter upon it with a determination not to yield, and, further, from the large number of workmen to be directly interested. Those who go out will include about 250 custom tailors and 2,000 shop tailors. The former at a recent meeting of their union prepared a new scale of prices whereby their earnings would be increased from 30 to 50 per cent, and presented it to their employers with a demand that it be put into force May 1. Today the leading merchant-tailors decided to reject the scale. The only firm not entering into this compact was that of R. Newbouer & Co., who announce their readiness to grant the advance. The shop-tailors, those employed at the wholesale manufactories and establishments making a specialty of contract work, ask a still greater advance, which, being refused them, it is learned tonight they have decided to strike tomorrow. Of these about 500 are employed by the Friend Bros. Clothing Company. This firm announces that inasmuch as it has been accustomed to carry its work in advance of the season from six to nine months it can without any annoyance close its shops for thirty days or even twice that period should necessity require, and this it proposes to do. In an interview this evening a large manufacturer asserts that the wages now being paid tailors are better by far than they have been at any other time since the War and that the demands made by the men are entirely unwarranted. He declares that the manufacturers cannot run their establishments with the scale of prices asked without loss, and that should the men insist upon its adoption the manufacturers will unquestionably follow the intended course of Friend Bros.—close their shops and leave the 2,000 men out of employment entirely. It is thought that the strike will also extend to the men employed by custom tailors, as they have also been talking for increased pay and a decrease in the hours of daily labor. The firms to be affected by tomorrow's strike are Aarons Bros. & Co., David Adler & Sons, Henry Benedict & Co., Friend Bros., Heller Bros., E. Katzenstein & Co., H. S. Mack & Co., R. Newbouer & Co., Plant, Sibley & Co., Bollak, Spitz & Landauer, L. F. Schakman & Co., and others.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 12.—This morning 200 Italians assembled at the Canadian Pacific depot to go West to work on the road at $1.25 per day. Another body of men who thought the wages were not large enough interfered and prevented them from leaving. The strikers took possession of the cars and refused admission to the others. Clubs and stones were freely used, and several were injured seriously. The police arrested the leaders.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—William Strange has one of the largest and finest silk mills in the United States on Essex, Morton, and Beech streets, Paterson, and employs about 1,200 hands. He has always been noted for his considerate treatment of his operatives. A few days ago a cigarmaker from Albany came to the mill and insisted that the Superintendent should sign a paper which proposed to revolutionize the dyeing-shop, he claiming to have the power to insist upon the agreement in behalf of the Knights of Labor. As this was not done immediately the cigarmaker went out. As he passed by the dye-house he snapped his finger, and every man and boy quit work and marched out. The men professed to be highly indignant at the tyranny of the cigarmaker, declaring that they were perfectly satisfied with the wages they received, but said that they were compelled, no matter how much they objected, to obey the order given. The matter has excited much popular indignation in Paterson, and today a delegation from the local assembly of the Knights of Labor called on Mr. Strange to talk the matter over, saying that they were very sorry for what had happened. Mr. Strange asked if they had expelled the cigarmaker who had acted in such a high-handed manner and contrary to the professions of the Knights that they objected to strikes before trying arbitration. They admitted that nobody had been censured on that account yet. Mr. Strange further stated that already This arbitrary course of the silk dyers had resulted, to his personal knowledge, in the diverting of orders from the Paterson silk mills which would have kept 1,000 hands busy for the next six or eight months. Some of his own largest and best customers had already gone to Europe to place their orders where they were certain of having them filled promptly and on time, a thing which no Paterson silk manufacturer could promise while his hands submitted to the dictation of an outside cigarmaker. The committee proposed that he take back his striking dyers and have the matters in dispute submitted to arbitration afterward. To this Mr. Strange gave an emphatic negative and said he proposed to shut down his mill just as fast as the warps now in the looms were finished. Whether he would ever open it again would depend on the action of the operatives. Mr. Strange is very wealthy and is abundantly able to live without resuming work at his mill, but it would be a serious blow to the industries of Paterson if he should close it permanently.

All the available chairs and every foot of standing-room in Irving Hall were occupied this evening by workingmen assembled to push the eight-hour movement. The meeting was under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and the audience was composed of apparently respectable workingmen, mainly Germans. Henry George said that the necessaries of life ought to be got without men working nearly all of their waking time. He exhorted all trade organizations to band together and insist on the passage of a law prohibiting more than eight hours daily work in all factories and places where large numbers of men were employed. Mr. George advanced the proposition that land should be made to bear all taxes. S. C. Schewitsch, editor of the *Volks Zeitung*, spoke over an hour on the wrongs of the workingman and in condemnation of Jay Gould. He spoke of the "Moloch capital" and predicted that of all the wars ever fought on earth the coming one between capital and labor would be the bloodiest. Resolutions reciting the greater part of the Declaration of Independence and declaring in favor of the introduction of an eight-hour workday May 1, and urging all craftsmen, whether organized or not, to join in the movement, were adopted with great enthusiasm. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That we consider the recent actions of Jay Gould and his accessory, Hoxie, in the matter of the strike on the Gould railway system, though but an outcome of the present system of robbery and criminality, the direct cause of all riots and bloodshed, and that violence must necessarily be the result of starvation and oppression.

Resolved, That Jay Gouldism and riots are closely related to each other, and that if Gould and his confederates persist in provoking aggressions the result will be that a reign of terror will commence all over the land, the outcome of which will not be favorable to its instigators.

Resolved, That we herewith give a fair warning to Gould and Hoxie that we consider the cause of the railroad men in the West to be our own cause, and that if their grievances are not adjusted in the Southwest we will do our utmost to see that they will be adjusted in this city and wherever otherwise Gould and his so-called property may be found.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—[Special.]—The stonemasons of Minneapolis have unanimously agreed that all employers of the city be notified that on and after May 1, 1886, nine hours will constitute a day's work.

Differences Between the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road and Its Engineers Settled by a Conference—Nailers Call for a Boycott.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—The trouble between the engineers and firemen and the management of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, which has been under discussion for for several weeks, was settled today at a conference between the men and General-Manager Quincy. The men wanted nine hours for a day's work, overtime to be paid at the rate of 35 cents an hour. The passenger engineers have demanded an increase from $3.25 a day to $4, and the firemen asked for an increase of 50 cents. The men agreed to a compromise, which some of them said this evening was perfectly satisfactory.

The United Nailers of America issued a circular today to all trades unions in the country soliciting their aid in boycotting all nail mills that have locked out their union employés on account of their union principles. The circular closes with the following appeal: "Our answer to the Western Nail Association is organization against organization."

RECORD OF FIRES.

The Boston Block in Minneapolis, Co[illegible]ing the Post-Office, Partially Destro[yed].

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—[Special.]—The Boston Block, corner of Hennepin [illegible] and Third street north, built and owned by Whitten, Burdette & Young, a Boston firm, was partially destroyed by fire at noon today. The building was one of the largest and handsomest in the city. It was built five years ago at a cost of $200,000. The lower floor was occupied by the post-office and Miller Bros. & Fletcher, hardware dealers, with the four upper floors by lawyers and architects and Bradstreet's Commercial Agency. The Minneapolis [illegible] Association occupied rooms on the fifth floor. This is the [illegible] fire that has destroyed their library, it having been burned in the Academy fire of Christmas Day, 1884. The library was valued at [illegible] and was insured for $20,000. The principal damage was to the upper part of the block, the fire starting on the third floor and [illegible]. The post-office department succeeded in moving everything except fixtures, and will not lose over $500. The post-office has secured accommodations in the Stillman Block, Fourth street, and but little delay to mails will be occasioned. The loss to the building is estimated at $75,000, with an insurance of [illegible] of which $48,000 is placed by the owners in Eastern companies and the following through Minneapolis agents:

Merchants', Cleve..	$5,000	People's, New York	[illegible]
German, Quincy....	5,000	Pennsylvania.....	[illegible]
Buffalo German	3,000	United States.....	[illegible]
German, Pittsburg..	5,000	Williamsburg City..	[illegible]
German, Peoria.....	5,000		
Hekla	2,500	Total.........	[illegible]
Rochester German.	4,000		

Miller Bros. & Fletcher had the following insurance:

State of Pennsyl'a..	$1,500	Phœnix of Hartford	[illegible]
Washington, Prov..	1,500	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	[illegible]
Royal of Liverpool.	4,500	Hartford of Hartf.	[illegible]
Lion of London....	5,000	Niagara of New Y.	[illegible]
Continental, N. Y...	6,000	National of Hartf.	[illegible]
Scottish Un. & Nat.	6,500	Penn. Fire-Ins. Co.	[illegible]
American C., St. L..	2,000	Phenix of Brook..	[illegible]
Ætna of Hartford..	3,000	Mut. F. I. Co., N. Y.	[illegible]
Home of New York	3,000	London & Lancash.	[illegible]
North British.......	2,500	Liverpool, L. & G..	[illegible]
Mercantile......	2,500	German-Am., N. Y.	[illegible]
Mercantile Fire &		West'n of Pittsburg	[illegible]
Marine, Boston...	1,500	American of Bost'n	[illegible]
London Assurance.	3,000	Traders' of Chicago	[illegible]
Fire-Ins. of Engl'd.	1,500	R. I. Underwriters.	[illegible]
Washington Fire &		Springfield F. & M..	[illegible]
Marine, Boston...	2,000	New Hampshire....	[illegible]
Girard of Philadel.	2,000		
Merchants' of N. Y.	2,000	Total.........	[illegible]
Fireman's Fund....	5,000		

The other minor insurance scattered among different parties was: New Hampshire, [illegible]; Glens Falls, $1,500. The companies in which the insurance on the law library is held cannot be given.

OHIO BOURBONS WEAKEN.

Senator Hopple of Hamilton County to Resign—This Will Probably Settle the Contest—A Stubborn Police Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—[Special.]—The telegram received here today that at the convening of the Senate tomorrow Senator J. C. Hopple would present his resignation is the latest evidence of the weakening of the Democratic majority of that body on the Hamilton County contested-election case. The result of the recent election in Cincinnati has taken all the wind out of their sails. Senator Hopple is to cut the gordian knot and carry the sin of the [illegible] into the wilderness. By his resignation the Republicans will secure control of the Senate. That body now stands twenty Democrats to seventeen Republicans, which will be changed to nineteen Democrats to eighteen Republicans, all agreeing that his successor will be a Republican, giving the Democrats but one majority. This will prevent all further trouble, as, when each case of the contestants is considered, even with the boodle idea that one is to refrain from voting only on his own case, the Senate would be politically a tie, and Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy would have the deciding vote. Under the laws of Ohio a writ for a special election can be issued by Gov. Foraker and an election held within the next two weeks. It is pretty generally agreed among Republican Senators here tonight that they will vote to accept the resignation.

Some days ago Gov. Foraker sent a telegram to Police Commissioner Topp, Republican, of Cincinnati, requesting that he should put himself in harmony with the majority of the board, and that if he was unable to do this his resignation would be acceptable. It resulted in the Police Commissioner paying a [illegible] visit to Gov. Foraker, when a private consultation was held, and Mr. Topp returned to Cincinnati apparently satisfied with the result. [illegible] he sent to the Governor a letter declining to resign, saying that he had not been factious in his opposition to the appointment of [illegible] Moore as Chief of Police, but had voted for the appointment of Mayor Smith in obedience to the dictates of his best judgment. He [illegible] fulfilled the spirit and letter of his oath and was satisfied.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Grand—The Abbott "Mikado."

The Emma Abbott season opened last night with "The Mikado," an opera by Gilbert and Sullivan already given in this city quite a number of times. The cast contained Miss Abbott as Yum-Yum, Miss Bellini as Pitti-Sing, [illegible] Annandale as Katisha, Mr. Pruette as the Mikado, Mr. Montegriffo as Nanki-Poo, Mr. [illegible]erick as Pooh-Bah, Mr. Bryant as Pish-Tush, and Mr. Fred Dixon as Ko-Ko. The chorus numbers about twenty-five; the orchestra is sufficient—at times a little too much so last night. The costumes are effective and the scenery excellent, the second set, in particular, being very pretty. Musically considered this remains as it was before, the best of all the many "Mikados" that (to use Charles Lamb's expression) cu-cumber the [illegible] of the lyric stage. Miss Abbott as Yum-Yum has but little to do. This, of course, she did [illegible]ingly, adding to the parsimonious allotment of the authors by introducing for a recall after her "Moon" song a lovely air from "The Pearl of Brazil," and fairly electrifying her admirers by her cadenza work with flute. It is the same air so often sung here by [illegible]vada and Gerster. Miss Abbott was in good voice last night, and deserved all she got—a statement more significant to those present than to cold-blooded outsiders. Mr. Montegriffo has improved in the [illegible] Nanki-Poo; the music he already sang better than any one else has here. Dixon's Ko-Ko is very much bettered, and is now entitled to be regarded as the best, or about the best, of the Ko-Kos. His work is funny without being coarse. In the topical song he had [illegible] new verses upon the list; whether any of [illegible] were missed or not there is as yet no [illegible] information. The local hits were very [illegible] and were highly appreciated. [illegible] Annandale gained much applause in her song, "The Hour of [illegible]ness." Her make-up is too youthful for [illegible]ful verisimilitude. As it now stands the audience can hardly appreciate Ko-Ko's [illegible]tal condition. Of course the singing in concerted numbers was all that could reasonably have been asked. Miss Bellini, however, or some obliging amateur for her, had changed the melody of a part of her story of the [illegible]tion, thereby vulgarizing Sullivan's [illegible] recherché music for the sake of [illegible] the low notes for which her own nerves have not been properly braced. It would perhaps be too much to advise everybody to hurry up and see "The Mikado" within the next two [illegible] or else forever miss it, but this is understood to be the ultimatum with regard to the Abbott version of it. The audience was large. [illegible]day night Miss Abbott will be seen in "Martha."

Columbia—"Article 47."

Miss Lillian Lewis, who, under new management, is now appealing to a wider patronage, was seen at the Columbia last evening in the part of Cora in "Article 47." The actress is a handsome woman of the blonde type who wears her costumes tastefully and appears to be well versed in stage practice. Her view of the character takes its sharper elements almost to the exclusion of the pathetic love which is supposed to be the redeeming trait. What is piquant as well as what is bitter in the Creole adventuress is portrayed, but the underlying humanity is not suggested. In method Miss Lewis sometimes becomes harsh when it is sufficient to be intensely in earnest. In her interview with George in the second act, for instance, her voice reaches a pitch at times which would alarm the guests supposed to be in the adjoining room. Superficially, as before, Miss Lewis is pleasing to the eye, and she may become more imbued with the [illegible]ness and sincerity of real acting as she gains in experience and continues her laudable efforts to improve. Mr. S. S. Block, who supports her, has a sense of picturesqueness and of incisiveness in action. There is good material in him despite some vices of [illegible]. He has yet to learn, however, what is dramatic in the conventional. Miss Nanise Palmer and Miss Marie Brainerd, who are in the cast, [illegible] prettiness to many of the scenes.

ABUNDANCE OF FISH.

Salmon trout are so plenty in [illegible] that they stop the mills by [illegible] water-wheels and clogging the [illegible]

NEW JUDGE AND NO JUDGE

A JUDICIAL NOMINATION WITHDRAWN AND AN IMPORTANT ONE MADE.

President Cleveland Concludes that Orlando W. Powers Is Not a Fit Person to Be on the Utah Territorial Bench—A Blow at Don M. Dickinson—Senator Jackson of Tennessee to Succeed the Late Judge Baxter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—The President has dealt Don Dickinson, the Michigan Democratic boss, a death-blow. Orlando W. Powers of Kalamazoo is going to have his name withdrawn as Associate Justice of the Utah Territorial Court. It was a life-and-death struggle between Dickinson and the Democratic Congressional delegation. For months after the inauguration the Congressmen were totally ignored in the Michigan appointments, while Dickinson, who was the member of the Democratic National Committee, had no wish left ungratified. It became a serious matter for the Congressmen. They did not expect to kill Dickinson's Senatorial ambition, but they found themselves undermined in their own districts because the Detroit boss controlled the local patronage. In desperation they finally united to resist the selection of Powers, a Kalamazoo lawyer, to the Territorial bench. He was appointed during the recess of the Senate, and soon after very ugly stories were set afloat. The Michigan members employed Mr. Conley of Detroit and Congressman Maybury's law partner to formulate their charges. They gathered a mass of evidence, chiefly from citizens of Kalamazoo, which, if true, did show Powers to be a very unfit person to hold a judicial or any other position. Part of the affidavits related to alleged irregular business dealings. The other charges were that he had procured the indorsement of Michigan Judges by false representations, and had even claimed indorsements of Judges who had never recommended him. Letters from the Judges themselves were produced in proof of these assertions. All this evidence was put together by the Congressmen, printed, and laid before the President. Personal appeals were also made not to send in Powers' name. Dickinson tried to neutralize the charges against Powers by alleging that they came from the Mormons, and were inspired because of the Judge's severity in administering the law to polygamists. Jan. 5 Powers' nomination was sent to the Senate, the protests and appeals of the Congressmen having been contemptuously set aside. A formal request that their attorney be allowed to present the case against Powers was refused by the Senate Judiciary Committee because not in accordance with its practice. The Congressmen were told, however, that the committee would investigate the charges, and it did.

Mr. Cleveland's motives in withdrawing the nomination now are not considered of the loftiest. It is not claimed that there is an iota of evidence before him now that was not brought to his attention last December. But if the lights were turned on the nomination would assuredly be shown up as one of those cited during the Senate debate where the President had been fully informed of the unfitness of his nominees. To avoid this Powers is withdrawn. The Michigan Congressmen have a simpler explanation. They say Mr. Cleveland has at last got the meaning of the Western municipal elections through his head and will hereafter give some heed to Democratic Congressmen. That it will end Don Dickinson's reign they are positive, and this is why they laugh.

It is stated this evening that the President puts all the blame on Dickinson. He was assured by the Wolverine Czar that Powers had a complete answer and defense, and would come out of the ordeal with flying colors. He took Dickinson's solemn assurances and sent in the nomination. But when, last Saturday, Senators Pugh and Jackson informed him the Judiciary Committee was unanimously in favor of Powers' rejection, and could conceive of no grounds on which the nomination could be defended, Mr. Cleveland took their advice and withdrew it. This is official notice that Mr. Dickinson has been kicked out of the President's confidence.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The withdrawal by President Cleveland of the nomination of O. W. Powers as United States Justice for Utah was a bombshell here. The defeat of Powers' nomination in the Senate was regarded here as possible, but nobody for an instant thought that the nomination would be withdrawn. The opposition to Powers was headed by Edwin F. Conley, a lawyer of Detroit, and Congressman Maybury's partner, who says that he knew the President would withdraw Powers' nomination as soon as he convinced himself of the truth of charges against Powers. The result must be taken as a great blow to Don M. Dickinson and his faction of the party. Mr. Dickinson declines to be interviewed, but it is plain that the withdrawal is a great surprise and disappointment to him, as so far he has had his own way with the Administration. Powers' appointment was made April 21, 1885, and at once provoked a controversy. It was alleged by Powers' opponents here that the reputed scathing letter from the President published last August, referring to an unfit Judge not named, meant Powers, but that the President wrote the letter has never been determined. The Maybury faction is wildly elated this evening. Now if A. P. Swineford's nomination as Governor of Alaska should be knocked out there would be blood.

Senator Jackson of Tennessee Succeeds the Late Judge Baxter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—The President today nominated Senator Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee to be Circuit Judge of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, vice John Baxter, deceased. The appointment was well spoken of by every one.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—[Special.]—The appointment of Senator Howell E. Jackson to the Judgeship of the Sixth United States Circuit gives general satisfaction to his legion of friends in Memphis.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The appointment this afternoon by President Cleveland of Senator Jackson as United States Circuit Judge to succeed the late Judge Baxter was a disappointment. It was felt here that the Circuit Judgeship should come to Michigan, each of the other States in this district having two Circuit Judges, except Tennessee, which has one. Great regret was expressed that Judge Baxter's death should have occurred before the trial of the Bell case, as he had the reputation of being a patent smasher. Senator Jackson's appointment is received with favor because he is known to have had no telephone litigation or connection.

[Howell Edmonds Jackson was born in Paris, Henry County, Tenn., April 8, 1832. He is the son of Dr. Alexander and Mary Hurd Jackson, who were natives of Virginia. When he was 8 years old his parents removed to Jackson, Madison County, Tenn. He attended West Tennessee College, and was graduated at the age of 16. He was subsequently a student at the University of Virginia two years. Leaving that institution, he studied law under Judge A. W. O. Totten and Milton Brown at Jackson two years. When 23 years of age he entered the Lebanon Law School, and graduated twelve months afterward. Returning to Jackson, he entered upon the practice of his profession. Four years later he removed to Memphis and became a partner of David M. Currin. At the beginning of the War he was appointed to a civil position in the service of the Confederate Government. When the War ended he returned to Memphis and formed a partnership with B. M. Estes and Mr. Ellet. In April, 1874, Mr. Jackson married Miss Mary Elizabeth Harding, daughter of Gov. W. G. Harding. He was defeated for Judge of the State Supreme Court before the nominating convention in 1880, being at that time a resident of Jackson, whither he removed in 1876. He was later appointed Special Supreme Court Judge. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Madison County in 1883 by the debt-paying Democrats. While serving as a legislator he was elected United States Senator to succeed the late James E. Bailey, who was also a strong State-credit man. The election broke a deadlock which existed several days. He took his seat March 4, 1881.]

SLIGHTLY WARMER.

The Kind of Weather Expected Today in the Vicinity of Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., fair, slightly warmer weather.

For the Upper Lake region, fair, warmer weather, followed by local rains; winds generally shifting to southerly.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, increasing cloudiness and local rains; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

For the Missouri Valley, local rains; southerly winds; stationary temperature.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—Arrived, steamers Gallia, from New York, and Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.—Arrived, steamer Suevia, from New York.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Only Insignificant Changes in the Figures Shown by the Official Canvass.

The canvass of the returns for the city was finished by the Canvassing Board yesterday, and the result announced at 5:30 p. m. The following tables show the official figures, which vary but little from those published the morning after the election. The result is not changed in any case except in the way of cutting down the majorities slightly in a few cases. The persons originally announced as elected remain so after the official canvass:

South Town.

WARD.	ASSESSOR.		COLLECTOR.		SUPERVISOR.		CLERK.	
	De Young.	West.	Gilbert.	Stuckart.	Shanahan.	McCormick.	Mitchell.	Olmstead.
1	1,024	1,054	995	1,081	1,002	1,071	997	1,063
2	1,321	1,171	1,321	1,174	1,346	1,141	1,311	1,165
3	1,642	715	1,717	647	1,719	634	1,675	653
4	3,140	1,158	3,166	1,115	3,203	1,073	3,168	1,094
5	2,400	4,234	1,991	4,662	2,485	4,156	2,364	4,213
T'l.	9,530	8,332	9,180	8,679	9,755	8,075	9,515	8,191
Mj.	1,198	......	501	......	1,680	......	1,324	......

North Town.

WARD.	ASSESSOR.		COLLECTOR.		SUPERVISOR.		CLERK.	
	Blair.	Chase.	Schmidt.	Temple.	Griebenow.	McCormick.	Johnson.	Lyons.
15	1,779	2,327	1,985	2,058	2,215	1,816	2,031	1,998
16	1,356	1,628	1,300	1,679	1,455	1,514	1,394	1,571
17	1,106	1,743	1,168	1,700	1,079	1,769	1,281	1,570
18	2,259	2,047	2,415	1,868	2,444	1,831	2,439	1,839
T'l.	6,440	7,745	6,858	7,305	7,193	6,930	7,145	6,978
Mj.	......	1,305	......	447	263	......	167	......

West Town.

WARD.	ASSESSOR.		COLLECTOR.		SUPERVISOR.		CLERK.	
	Bell.	Ryan.	Thoen.	Stensland.	Berry.	Kleckner.	Walleck.	Frontina.
6	2,154	2,648	2,159	2,644	2,072	2,738	2,107	2,702
7	1,577	2,452	1,521	2,530	1,480	2,569	1,527	2,525
8	1,951	2,847	1,745	3,055	1,725	3,082	1,653	3,149
9	1,482	1,294	1,334	1,432	1,312	1,466	1,341	1,438
10	916	739	880	777	885	783	898	756
11	2,502	855	2,416	946	2,449	914	2,475	879
12	3,920	1,031	2,870	1,133	3,514	1,461	3,861	1,099
13	1,907	1,255	1,810	1,353	1,643	1,533	1,872	1,299
14	3,186	2,270	3,175	2,298	3,060	2,420	3,223	2,248
T'l.	19,595	15,391	18,860	16,163	18,136	16,966	18,957	16,093
Mj.	4,204	......	2,697	......	1,170	......	2,864	......

The returns from the Town of Lake were canvassed yesterday. The footings will be made and the result declared today.

The constables elected for the West Town are: Thomas H. Dorney, William Lorimer, John Schuhmacher, Edward T. Jones, David Blackburn, and Theodore Sittig. Dorney was on both tickets, the remainder on the Republican only. Peter Luca, who was on the Republican ticket, was scratched because there were only six to be elected and the Campaign Committee had printed seven.

On the South Side Luther M. Wilson was elected over the Democratic candidate, Gelder. There were no constables elected in the North Town.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

One Way of Reprimanding a Wife.

In front of No. 832 South Halsted street, a small candy-store, at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, with a smoking pistol in his hand, stood Louis Alheimer, while inside the store his wife Lina crouched unharmed behind a lot of clothing and implored for protection. She and the neighbors said that her husband had tried to shoot her. The crowd became greatly excited, and there were shouts of "Lynch him!" Officer Keenan arrested Alheimer, an intelligent-appearing man 27 years old, who accused his wife—who is two years his junior and keep the confectionery shop—of undue intimacy with a laborer. He said he only fired off the pistol twice to frighten her, and aimed at the floor and ceiling. Alheimer was arrested Saturday night on a charge of stabbing Reed. The case will be heard today.

Union Veteran Club.

The Chicago Union Veteran Club held their regular monthly meeting last evening at their headquarters in the First Methodist Church Block. Comrades John D. Adair, D. B. Moore, and Samuel P. Pearson were named by the Chair to assist in the preparations for Decoration-Day. The club decided to make a unanimous request of Assessor De Young that he appoint as a deputy William H. Coulston. The Treasurer reported a cash balance on hand amounting to $1,243.75. Five new members were elected.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery.

The stockholders of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery held their fourth annual meeting at the college last night. Thirty-six of the fifty shares of stock were represented. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to have been $9,435.69 and the disbursements $9,116.34. There is in the hands of the Treasurer and of the Dean a cash balance of $678.25. The number of students last year was eighty-one. The number of students already matriculated for the spring term is forty-four. May 1 the college will remove to the northeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue. It will have here 10,000 square feet of room lighted on three sides. There will be room for seventy operating chairs and accommodations for 150 students. When the college is fitted up it will have the most complete arrangements for dental college purposes in the country. The election of directors resulted: Drs. A. Reeves Jackson, William H. Byford, A. W. Harlan, Frank H. Gardner, and J. N. Crouse.

The Presbyterian Hospital Society.

The third annual meeting of the Presbyterian Hospital Society was held in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dr. D. K. Pierson presided. Among those in attendance were Dr. Hamill, Dr. Ross, G. W. Hale, G. M. Bogue, Dr. Stehman, W. A. Douglas, A. E. Dunne, Prof. DeLaskie Miller, H. M. Sherwood, Dr. Etheridge, Judge De Wolf, and Thomas Hood. The reports of officers were read and referred and the manager's report was ordered printed, as was the report from the Ladies' Aid Society. Some discussion ensued with reference to raising money to pay the balance due on the building, but no definit plans were adopted. The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year amounted to $42,291, with a balance on hand of $1,881, which, however, is in the nature of an endowment fund and does represent actual cash. The manager's report gives the number of persons treated during the year as 492, and closes with the suggestion that all the Presbyterian churches of the city have some Sunday set aside on which the collections will go to the hospital. This report also recited that $45,000 had been collected towards the new building, and that as soon as $30,000 additional was collected or subscribed the remaining $25,000 would be forthcoming. The meeting adjourned until next Monday, at which time the new officers for the year will be elected.

The Barbed-Wire Monopoly.

The Executive Committee of the Barbed-Wire Association met yesterday at No. 94 Washington street. Reports from the members showed the price-list of the association was being maintained at all points. Trade in the Southwest, however, was being interfered with seriously by the strike, and deliveries were far behind. A committee consisting of I. L. Ellwood, E. J. Marsh, A. W. Klinefelter, and H. B. Cragin was appointed to confer with the board of control of the plain wire combination, which has its headquarters in New York, for the purpose of strengthening both combinations. Regarding the future price of barbed-wire, which is now completely under the control of the association, it was stated after the meeting that it would probably remain as at present for some time to come.

Mr. Moody to Continue the Revival.

Mr. J. S. Smithson received a telegram late yesterday afternoon from Charlotteville, Va., from the Rev. Dr. Barrows, saying that Mr. Moody had finally consented to come to Chicago, and that they would be here about the second week in May. A Mr. Saysor, who has been assisting Mr. Moody, will come first, to be followed by Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. Mr. Smithson is going to Michigan for a few days, and upon his return—and possibly before he gets back—a meeting of the South Side ministers will be called to take some steps toward arranging for the meetings, which will probably be held in the Casino Rink.

THE CHEROKEE LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—[Special.]—Advices from Indian Territory say that the Cherokee Legislature met in extra session at Tahlequah today, having been called together by Acting Chief Bunch. The Chief will send a message to the Houses advising the members upon what questions legislation is desired; the future status of non-residents in the Cherokee Nation, and whether the $300,000 lease money ready for distribution shall be divided per capita among Cherokees by blood or adoption or only full-bloods, will be considered.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A PEPPERY WITNESS IN THE TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION.

Watson Van Benthuysen Charges Attorney Ranney with Owning Bell Stock and Denounces Certain New York Editors as Scoundrels—The Tariff Bill Reported—Increase of Second-Class Postage Sales—Mr. Townshend's Pension Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—When the Telephone Investigating Committee met this morning Watson Van Benthuysen of New Orleans, President of the National Improved Telephone Company, was placed upon the stand. He said that his company owned but did not use seven of the Rogers telephonic inventions. His acquaintance with Mr. Young, he said, dated from the dismissal of the Pittsburg suit. Young had then told witness of the passage of a law authorizing the institution of Government suits, and witness had declared his intention to secure such an action. Young, however, had assured him that the Attorney-General, being interested in a telephone company, would certainly refuse to have anything to do with the matter.

Whereupon witness had lost his temper and declared that the Attorney-General had no right to interfere with his (witness') individual rights. There had been an agreement between himself and Young at Memphis, but, while there had been a few notes taken, it had never been formally reduced to writing. Under the agreement each party agreed to furnish evidence and a model, and divide the expenses, but were to furnish their own lawyers, for a suit against the Bell Company. Witness had received an answer to an application he had made to the Attorney-General when in New York July 14, 1885, stating that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of the Interior, to whom it should have been referred originally. When witness afterwards called upon Attorney-General Garland that gentleman had courteously but firmly refused to hear him on telephonic matters and witness had become very indignant and threatened to appeal to the President. Within two days witness had called again with Mr. Brierson, an attorney, to secure a promise from the Attorney-General that he would promptly make application for suit against the Bell Company if referred to the department through a District-Attorney. Still the Attorney-General had peremptorily refused to touch the matter. Witness had an indistinct impression that the Attorney-General was asked if he had any objection to the withdrawal of witness' original application for suit and that he had replied that he had no objection. Witness had gotten the paper from Commissioner Montgomery of the Patent Office, but Mr. Garland had never ordered the withdrawal of the application as had been stated. Witness desired to withdraw the application after he learned that no law had been passed authorizing it, as he had supposed, because he was fearful that it would fall into the hands of the same people in the Patent Office who had been connected with the issue of the Bell patents, who might use the paper to forestall the witness. He had also been told that there were employés in the Patent Office who were acting in the interest of the Bell Company. Witness did not believe that Young knew anything about the withdrawal of the papers.

The Chairman—Is it true that copies of the Interior Department proceedings had been printed for the New Orleans suit with important omissions?

The witness (with a great deal of heat)—That is another lie circulated by the Bell Company. The Bell Company has circulated the report that it was a trick on the court. Those who circulated it are liars, and they know that they are liars.

The witness at this point turned his attention to that part of Dr. Rogers' testimony reflecting on his integrity, and he declared that there was not a word of truth in Rogers' statement that Senator Harris had denounced witness as a scoundrel. Mr. Ranney began to catechise the witness with reference to the omission of the Nipher affidavit from the Interior Department record. The witness had a long controversy with Mr. Ranney about the matter, and declared that that gentleman was trying to misrepresent his motive in omitting the affidavit. He objected to the attempts to besmirch him by counsel for other companies.

Mr. Ranney—What do you mean by that?

The witness—I understand that you are here as the advocate of the Bell company.

Mr. Ranney (indignantly)—Who told you that? Where did you get it?

Witness—I have been told that you owned stock in the Bell company.

Mr. Ranney—I will tell you that I do not own any stock in the Bell company, do not know any officer in that company, and have no more connection with it than you have.

The witness (coolly)—If I were not on the stand and made such a statement you would say that you did not believe me. Now, unless you go under oath I will not believe your statement. I have done a proper duty here in the interest of my company and of the public and do not intend that anybody shall besmirch my character.

Mr. Ranney (angrily)—If you don't stop your impertinence——

The witness (interrupting)—When you undertake to make it appear that I have tried to play a trick on the court, you can't do it with me.

Mr. Ranney—I have asked you a proper question and insist on an answer.

The witness—I deny that the questions are proper.

Mr. Ranney—Why didn't you object when the Chairman asked you about the matter?

Witness—Because I wanted an opportunity to reply to the slanderous insinuations in this record.

Mr. Ranney—By whom?

The witness—By the questions asked here by the cross-examinations. It has been asserted here, and published in the New York papers—the *Sun* and *Tribune*, and the editors of those papers are lying scoundrels—that there was a trick played upon the court. That is a barefaced, slanderous lie, and the man who uttered it is a barefaced liar.

This declaration threw the committee into a flutter, and the Chairman pounded the table with his fist to restore order. After a while the witness again continued:

I want to tell all. This is not my funer——shall I use the word here?

Mr. Millar (sotto voce)—That is a good word.

The witness, continuing, produced a letter he had received from Casey Young, dated Washington, March 31, 1886, in which Young tells him of his discovery of the supplemental agreement at the bottom of his trunk. At this point the committee adjourned until Wednesday.

Other Matters at the Capital.

Secretary Lamar leaves today to take a ten-days' vacation at his Oxford (Miss.) home. Secretary Manning continues to improve.

A bill was introduced in the House today by Mr. Anderson of Kansas for the classification of the public lands, and a revision of the laws relating to public lands.

Senator Chace reported today adversely from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads a bill to increase the rate of postage on fourth class matter to two cents per ounce.

Another dispatch was received today from Collector Hager of San Francisco, stating that the new Chinese Minister was satisfied that there had been no intentional discourtesy to him.

MRS. JENNIE WHITCOMBE.

Early Life of the Woman Who Tried to Kill Herself at Monte Carlo.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—The accounts of the repeated attempts of Mrs. Jennie Whitcombe, whose maiden name was Smith, to commit suicide at Monte Carlo and of her separation from her husband, O. P. Whitcombe, a millionaire of St. Paul, Minn., have caused quite a sensation at New Brighton, in Beaver County, this State, where she lived all her life until married. She is a graduate of Beaver Female Seminary, and is a woman of fine mind and extensive culture, being especially noted for her great memory and command of language and conversational powers. Her family is wealthy and influential. About the year 1858 she began her career as a teacher, taking the position as an assistant in the academy at Conneautville, Crawford County, Pa., which was then under the control of G. L. Eberhart. She has one sister married to a clergyman of the Methodist Church, residing at Wellsville, O.; another the wife of Aaron H. Armstrong of Mercer; and one brother, who, when last heard of by his friends, was in Columbus, O. The news of her unfortunate condition excites the most lively and painful sympathy for her. Her friends think she was induced to enter the gambling den with a view to her ruin. The affair will probably be thoroughly investigated. She is well known in Chicago society.

DEADLY ELECTRIC-LIGHT WIRES.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—[Special.]—An electric-light wire in Superior street broke this evening, and the two ends fell upon the sidewalk. Joseph Glazer, a salesman, ran against the wire and was flung into the street, where he lay senseless. He was taken to a pharmacy and thence to his home. It is believed that his injuries will result fatally. Two other men came in contact with the wire and were also thrown down, but escaped serious injuries. The current was finally turned off and the wires removed.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The Village Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon. Tobin was absent as usual and no one seemed to have any idea as to his whereabouts. Residents of the following districts petitioned for ordinances prohibiting saloons: The territory bounded by Sixtieth street, Sixty-third street, Stony Island avenue, and State street, and that bounded by Sixty-third street, Sixty-seventh, Stony Island and Cottage Grove avenues. Pending investigation of the subject no licenses in either district will be granted.

Peirce, Cowles, and Thompson, composing a special committee to consider the subject of Pullman streets, street-lighting, and fire department, and what proportion of the expense of maintenance should be borne by the village, reported at length. The cost of maintaining and lighting the streets of Pullman for the three years ending July 31, 1885, was $18,000, and the maintenance of the fire department cost an equal amount. As the streets, with the exception of One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Eleventh, and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, have never been dedicated, and are still private property, the committee recommended that nothing be paid by the village for the maintenance of any streets except the three above-mentioned, and that the village hereafter keep those in repair and lighted. In regardto the Fire Department it was recommended that hereafter the salaries of the company and the rent of the building be paid by the village, provided the Pullman Company connect its water-power with village mains and furnish aid at fires in the southwest part of the village. The report is important to some 15,000 people, and was laid over for further consideration.

Health-Officer Dr. J. Ramsay Flood and John A. Cole, Superintendent of Public Works and Village Engineer, presented their resignations, this being the last meeting of the board.

The vote on the village ticket of last Tuesday's election was canvassed, with the following result:

Trustees—John E. Cowles, 2,992; D. A. Peirce, 3,045; A. R. Beck, 3,030; J. Frank Aldrich, 2,395; C. J. Danielson, 2,333; W. C. Kenny, 2,134.

Village Clerk—A. G. Procter, 3,105; Andrew Rehm, 2,166.

Police Magistrate—M. J. Quinn, 2,662; John A. McIntosh, 2,628.

A recess was then taken until 7:30, when the work of organizing the new board was begun.

The board reconvened at 8 o'clock. After passing a vote of thanks to President Spencer the board adjourned sine die. The oath of office was administered to the incoming members—Pierce, Cowles, and Beck. D. A. Pierce was elected President. Upon motion of Cowles the salaries of village officers were fixed as follows, the second set of figures showing the salaries paid last year where there is an increase: Attorney, $3,000; Treasurer, $1,800; Controller, $2,000, $1,800; Superintendent of Public Works, $3,000, $2,700; Superintendent of Special Assessments, $1,800, $1,600; Superintendent of Water-Works, $1,500, $1,300; Clerk, $1,500; Collector, $500; Health Officer, $300; Captain of Police, $1,800.

The following officers were appointed; Superintendent of Public Works, A. V. Powell; Controller, Charles L. Norton; Superintendent of Special Assessments, F. K. Root; Captain of Police, Nicholas Hunt; Superintendent of Water-Works, Robert Hawkins; Health Officer, F. V. Luce. The appointment of Attorney, Treasurer, and Oil Inspector was laid over for one week. President Pierce appointed the following standing committees:

Finance, Cowles and Thompson; Judiciary, Spencer and Howard; Streets, Beck and Howard; Drainage, Howard and Spencer; Sidewalks and Street Lights, Thompson and Cowles; Public Grounds, Buildings, and Plats, Spencer and Cowles; Police, Thompson and Beck; Fires, Beck and Thompson; Licenses, Howard and Spencer; Water Commissioner, Cowles.

The regular date for board meetings was fixed for Saturday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

Opinions Expressed on the Work of Messrs. Jones and Small—Financial and Evangelical Statistics.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery was begun yesterday in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues. There were present 125 delegates, representing nearly all the sixty-two churches in the presbytery.

The election of officers resulted as follows: The Rev. J. G. K. McClure of Mount Forest, Moderator; the Rev. Arthur J. Browne of Oak Park, Permanent Clerk; the Rev. H. T. Allen of South Chicago, Temporary Clerk. The following were invited to act as corresponding members: The Rev. J. P. Hall of the Presbytery of Winnebago, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hodge of the Presbytery of Dubuque, the Rev. E. P. Johnson of the Presbytery of Lansing, and the Rev. Homer McVeagh of the Presbytery of Bloomington. An invitation was extended the members of the Presbytery on behalf of the Presbyterian Social Union to attend their meeting at the Palmer House in the evening. At the afternoon session the narrative was read by the Rev. E. H. Sawers, who gave a comprehensive summary of the religious advancement of the churches during the year. In referring to the work of the revivalists Jones and Small the reader said: "Their influence has been most potent. The great day shall declare the results." Among the obstructions to religious effort were mentioned class, caste, and price. The following new churches had sent in their reports for the first time: Moreland, Normal Park, South Evanston, Ilasca, and Coal City. After the conclusion of the reading the Rev. W. G. Woodbridge said in reference to the Jones meetings, that he hated Jones' preaching, but loved its effects. The Rev. Dr. G. C. Noyes of Evanston reported for the Committee on Home Missions. The total amount contributed to the cause by the churches of the Presbytery during the year was $14,163. Out of the whole number of churches twenty-eight had given more than last year to the aggregate amount of $2,786, and twenty-five churches less than last year to the aggregate amount of $1,778. Six Commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets in Minneapolis in May, were elected. Four hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents was collected towards defraying the expenses of the assembly. The Rev. R. E. Scott reported for the Committee on Ministerial Relief. He stated that four aged ministers and five widows of ministers were under the care of the committee. Nineteen hundred and fifty dollars had been expended during the year.

A BARB-WIRE WAR.

It Is Threatened Because of the Greediness of Washburn & Moen—The Feeling at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—A war of extermination threatens the barb-wire world, of which Joliet is almost the centre. Nearly all the heaviest manufacturers and two-thirds of the smaller ones are located here. There is scarcely any demand existing now and all the factories are running lightly. Manufacturers are afraid of a break owing to the attitude of Washburn & Moen, who threaten to paralyze the rate and monopolize the manufacture and sale of the production on account of alleged cutting of prices, scalping, and moonshining among his licensees. For this reason dealers are holding off in anticipation of lower rates and manufacturers are assuming a decidedly rebellious attitude toward Washburn. It is claimed that Washburn in order to bolster up the trade inspired a published article to the effect that the business of Washburn & Moen and I. L. Ellwood had so fallen off on account of the alleged scalping and cutting that they may be forced to put the price below the figure at which licensees could manufacture and freeze them all out of the business. The article hinted that Washburn & Moen and Ellwood could do this because they controlled the only legitimate patents and paid no royalties. This threat has raised considerable indignation against Washburn. The licensees claim that they cannot cut prices—that if they did they could realize no profit. Besides, they claim that Washburn has combined the product so that they have to pay him out of the margin on plain wire 66 cents per 100 pounds. The cost of plain wire is $3.16 per 100 pounds; cost of barbing, 40 cents; royalty to Washburn, 15 cents. Total cost, $3.71. The price in the market is $3.75, and they claim from this that it is self-evident that they cannot cut the price and manufacture except at a loss. It is claimed that Washburn's threat is only a pretext for his cutting and his desire to monopolize the market and fleece the licensees, who in turn threaten to pool their product, refuse to pay royalty, manufacture their own plain wire, put two and a half or five cents per pound into a litigation fund—which will be enormous—and fight him to the bitter end. For ten years the Joliet licensees have paid to Washburn all the way from $200,000 to $300,000 a year royalty, amounting to several million dollars. There never was a time when the product was so light as at present. Sixteen cars a day, ten tons to the car, $3 a ton royalty, or $30 a car, is $480 per day, or $168,960 a year royalty.

A LIGHT FAMILY.

There is a family in Glascock County, Georgia, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children, whose aggregate weight is less than 200 pounds.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

THE SEASON OPENING UP IN A PROMISING WAY.

Affairs of the Bicycle and Boat Clubs—Trotting in Minnesota—The West Side Driving Park—Local Athletics—Pacific Slope Racing—Yesterday's Ball Games—Miscellaneous Sporting Events.

The Chicago Bicycle Club will hold a business meeting this evening, and as the question of a future headquarters is to be one of the chief topics for discussion it is hoped that the attendance will be a full one. The lease of the club upon their present quarters expires May 1, and it is a question with the members as to whether or not they will renew their lease or secure other and better appointed rooms. "Should we determine to remain where we are," said an officer of the club yesterday, "we will either rent the entire building and fit it up for our convenience or we will arrange with the owners of the property to put up a new building, which I understand they are willing to do. We were very much in hopes that the Yacht Club, which has jointly occupied our present quarters with us, would have some plan to propose for the lease or construction of a large and well-appointed building which might eventually become a general sporting club headquarters, but they seem to have done nothing whatever towards such a plan, and we shall now be compelled to act upon our own account. The committee appointed at the last meeting to look the ground over will present its report, and our action will of course depend largely upon what they may have to say."

The Farragut Boat Club.

The members of the Farragut Boat Club met last evening at their club-house, No. 3020 Lake Park avenue. The house, which is not quite completed, and which is the fourth the club has occupied, has an attractive front elevation of brick, with a wide, hospitable entrance, and is finished in the interior throughout with natural woods. On the basement floor are the gymnasium, bowling alley, bath rooms, furnace room and kitchen. On the first floor are the parlors or lounging rooms, the large entrance hall, the card room and billiard room, and on the second floor there is the theatre, which runs the whole depth of the house. The walls are decorated in soft colors and gilt, rough finish. The building cost $35,000. The members of the club met in the theatre, and there were about 125 present. The Treasurer's report was read, showing the following state of financial affairs: On hand Oct. 1, 1885, $536; receipts, $13,753; total, $14,289. Disbursements: Construction of club-house, $11,866; other expenses, $1,922; total, $13,788. Balance of a little over $500 on hand which, together with certain other assets, made a balance on hand altogether of $3,281. There were $2,000 of bonds still unplaced when the meeting assembled, but they were taken up in three minutes at the appeal of the President.

Following is a list of the present officers:

President, Mr. L. B. Glover; Vice-President, Mr. L. A. Pitcher; Secretary, Mr. G. R. Blodgett; Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Staples; Captain of Crew, Mr. H. C. Van Schaack; Lieutenant, Mr. C. S. Downs; Second Lieutenant, Mr. W. F. Fowler; Ensign, Mr. H. C. Avery.

Racing in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—[Special.]—A Northwestern Spring Trotting Circuit is being talked of, to take in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Stillwater, Red Wing, Rochester, and Mankato, but will probably fall through, as the Minneapolis Driving-Park Association has claimed dates for three days in the first week in July, including the Fourth, and will hold an independent race-meeting at that time. Twenty horses are already training on the track, and many applications for stable space are coming in. Purses from $600 to $1,000 will be given. A special race between Mike Wilkes and Johnston is an assured fact. The officers of the association are willing to join a trotting circuit, but cannot now abandon the other meeting.

In the Interests of Trotting.

The plan of the owners of the West Side Driving Park property to turn it into a gentleman's driving park and a training headquarters for the owners of trotting stock will doubtless attract to it many turfmen and local drivers of fast roadsters who are fond of speeding when they know that the Park Commissioners will not interfere. The success of the Central Driving Park Association has shown that trotting is exceedingly popular among a large number of Chicago fanciers of horseflesh, and there are quite enough of this class to give both tracks a generous patronage. There are between seventy-five and 100 head of trotters at the track now, and others will arrive within the next thirty days. The selection of Col. P. W. McWhirter to look after the affairs of the park is a wise one upon the part of the management, as he will bring the experience of years and an unlimited acquaintance to bear upon them. Under the arrangement determined upon any house-owner can become entitled to all privileges by the payment of an initiation fee of $15, which will admit him to the track and to the coming meeting of the Northwestern Breeders' Association, as well as to any meeting that may be given by the Fair and Trotting Breeders' Association, but not by the State Fair Association. Turfmen occupying stables for the accommodation of horses in training will be charged a nominal sum; the stalls will be put in good repair, the club-house and restaurant opened when the occasion warrants, and the track at all times during the season kept in good shape. A special race meeting will be given July 4, and Saturday afternoon matinées for members and their friends when the weather permits. Those who wish to enjoy the privilege of the track or training quarters should address Col. McWhirter.

Yesterday's Ball Games.

MACON, Ga., April 12.—Macon, 3; Chicago, 4.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12.—Augusta, 17; Charleston, 3.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—Baltimore, 5; Rochester, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—Philadelphia, 3; Athletic, 2.

NEWARK, N. J., April 12.—Boston, 1; Newark, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—Browns, 8; Maroons, 1.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—Detroit, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

The California Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—The following are the entries for the second day's blood-horse race tomorrow:

Seven-eighths of a mile, all ages—Nielson, Guenn, Ichi Ban, Skipaway, Preciosa, Jarjon, Bonita.

Vernal Stakes, 2-year-old fillies, five-eights of a mile—Laura Gardner, Glendora, Ezza, Graciosa, Leap Year, Miss Ford, Gayella.

Ocean stakes, 3-year-olds, mile and a quarter—King Norfolk, Mozart, Ben Ali, Patti, Lijero, Estrella, Catolina, Miss Courtney.

Selling, all ages, mile the one-eighth—Ingleside, Duke, Monday, Gerster, Moonlight, Billy Ayres.

Sporting Notes.

The members of the Chicago Athenæum Gymnasium will tender a testimonial benefit to their instructor, Prof. C. F. Miller, at the institute hall tomorrow evening. The program is an excellent one, embracing gymnastics, athletics, sparring, and wrestling by some very clever amateurs and pupils of Prof. Miller.

The Pullman Athletic Club will hold its annual spring games May 29. The officers and members of this club announce their intention of giving athletic sports a greater boom this year than ever before. All events will be handicaps, and amateurs desiring to enter will furnish the Secretary with their records in order to have the handicaps fairly made up. The program of the different events will appear later on.

AN EXCHANGE OF RIFLE SHOTS.

Two Parties to a Feud Meet in the Mountain Wilds of Kentucky—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—In the mountain wilds of Harlan County March 26 John Day, three Miniard brothers, and two Napier brothers were on their way to a log-rolling when they were met by Isaac Day, Jacob and Sol Burkart, and Silas Bogg. They were all armed with rifles, and sheltering themselves behind trees began firing. The firing lasted half an hour, when both parties retired. Sol Burkart was killed outright. Jake Burkart was seriously wounded and Silas Bogg was shot through the head, but not fatally. The parties have surrendered and are now in jail. The trouble grew out of the arrest of Isaac Day, charged with stealing. His brother went on his bond, but surrendered him, and the fight resulted.

BUMBLE-BEES FOR NEW ZEALAND.

An ocean steamer lately took out to New Zealand a consignment of bumble-bees. At present clover does not seed in that country because there are no bumble-bees to fertilize the flowers. The importer hopes that the bumble-bees will save him $5,000 a year in clover-seed.

FRAUDS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

Conclusion of the Legislative Investigation of the Buffalo Aldermen—Some Bitter Personal Feuds the Outcome of the Affair.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—[Special.]—The legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption made against the Aldermen in connection with their hurried passage of a grant to the Natural Gas-Fuel Company finished their labors this afternoon, and left for Albany tonight. During the three days that the committee sat there was no direct proof of corruption produced, but there were a great many suspicious and a great deal of hearsay evidence of corruption presented which was not substantiated. At the outset of the investigation an unfortunate quarrel broke out between Judge Brundage, counsel for the committee, and Adelbert Moot, attorney for J. N. Matthews of the *Express*, which has been the subject of much talk. Three very interesting letters passed between the gentlemen. There has been much bad blood stirred up in the last few days. Henry W. Box and J. N. Matthews met in an elevator at the city-hall Saturday. Said Mr. Box to Mr. Matthews, "I do not know whether this elevator can safely carry two such wicked men as we, Mr. Matthews." Mr. Matthews said emphatically that he was not afraid to go anywhere with Mr. Box. They then proceeded down the elevator in company with several other persons. Mr. Box seemed greatly excited, and accused Mr. Matthews of never having failed to do him every wrong and injury that lay in his power. Mr. Matthews retorted by asking Mr. Box if he had ever failed to do him all the harm he could. Mr. Box said: "No, and I will follow you as long as I live." He then became much excited, and evidently in a tremendous passion. Eye-witnesses say they expected blows would be struck, but nothing of the kind occurred. Mr. Matthews declared that Mr. Box amused him. Mayor Becker has been firm in the position taken by him to oppose the grant as first passed, and for several days has been in consultation with officers of the gas company. The result was that the Council today passed several additional restrictions which the suspected Aldermen had at first opposed.

A GRAND OPENING.

A. S. Gage & Co. Throw Their Retail Department Open to the Public—A Magnificent Display.

Messrs. A. S. Gage & Co. opened their mammoth establishment at the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street yesterday, and hundreds of people thronged the two floors devoted to the retail department throughout the day, and clerks and cash boys and girls were hurrying to and fro with bundles and bills. The cash-boys were in uniform coats and caps of cadet gray, while the girls wore turbans and belted Mother Hubbards of turkey red. The entire establishment is arranged upon most elaborate plans, and the retail department is divided into various sub-departments, each under the charge of a head clerk. The most important of these sub-departments is, of course, that of millinery, which the members of the firm consider their special forte. All manner of millinery goods are there on exhibition—bonnets and hats, trimmed and untrimmed, together with all the necessary trimmings in the way of feathers, artificial flowers and fruit imaginable, and ribbons enough to make a Joseph's coat big enough to enwrap Chicago. All the straw goods in this department are made on the sixth floor of the establishment, where there is a manufacturing millinery department. There are also rooms in the millinery department where ladies may go to try on any article they may have ordered to be made, for in this department they make things in their particular line to order as well as keep them all ready made. Under the head of millinery they have included suits and dresses, mantles, and wraps of all kinds for women and children—little girls—and the display of such articles is quite remarkable, while everything is fresh and new, there not being an article in the whole establishment that was ever exposed for sale before, or that is not in strictest accord with the prevailing fashions here and abroad, for the goods are both imported and domestic; and while they comprise everything that can possibly be included under the general head of millinery they also comprise very many novelties.

There is also on the second floor (the same floor on which is the millinery department) a shawl department in which are to be found the most elaborate and expensive camels' hair as well as the most reasonable of worsted shawls, with every grade that comes between the two extremes. Next to the shawl department come the corset counters, and here again is found a specialty of Messrs. Gage & Co., as they manufacture their own corsets and even make them to order and measure. Here they have what is called the *Optimates* corset, patented, and manufactured exclusively by the firm. This department includes, as a matter of course, bustles and hoopskirts. Next the sightseer comes to the departments of women and children—girls and boys—muslin underwear and outside waists and shirts. There is also a department, rather limited, of stationery on this floor, and departments of women's and children's fine shoes and little boys' short clothes in woolen cloths and corduroys. The remaining portion of the second floor is taken up with what has been made a very important department in the establishment—namely: the art department—in charge of Mr. Wolfe. Here there are royal Dresden, Rudolstadt, and Baccarat vases and china, a profusion of Austrian ware, and something new in the way of French bisque bas-reliefs mounted on plush. There are also Dresden and Genore *capo-di-monte* ware, royal Worcester in lace patterns, most delicate and beautiful, and exquisitely painted. Wedgewood and French plaques, mounted and unmounted, together with a large line of Limoges fish sets, coffee sets, and tea and dinner plates—each one a plaque in itself. There are vases painted by Abne; clocks and bronzes and metal wares from France and Austria and East India in greatest number and variety of patterns, and the largest assortment of French bisque ware in America. There are also Valauris ware and Clement Mosier ware, and Chinese and Japanese vases, Carlsbad china and Hungarian clocks in china and metal, umbrella-stands in china, lava, and terra-cotta: all manner of shapes in Webb's English cut-glass, and some rarely beautiful specimens of Bohemian glass. The art department is second in completeness only to the millinery department. A part of the lower floor is taken up by objects of art and *virtu* both in china and bronze, and there is a full line of Rogers, Meriden, and other silver-plated ware. There is a department devoted to parasols, umbrellas, and canes of the greatest variety, and a hosiery department where there are endless assortments of hosiery in silk, lisle-thread, balbriggan, and cotton for women and children, as well as a separate department for men. The underwear departments for men, women, and children are most carefully provided with every imaginable description of materials, and grades, and colors from silk to India gauze. There is a separate department for linen collars and cuffs for men's wear, and still another for the same articles for women and children.

The lace department is fully provided with real and imitation duchesse and point lace, and Valenciennes, and with all manner of Oriental flounces and guipures—black, white, beaded. There are lace tidies in applique and antiques—a great deal of attention in this department has been given to antiques. Another department is the dress trimmings and buttons department, in which everything necessary to such purposes is to be found in profusion. Next comes the toilet department of brushes, combs, perfumery, soaps, and all things required in the toilet, and across the aisle from this is the department of fancy goods and articles for art embroidery. Then there are also all sorts and shades of ribbons in silk and satin, and fans in silk and various other materials, ranging in price as high as $50 each, and a wonderful assortment of leather goods. There is a special handkerchief department which should not be forgotten, and near this also is a counter at which there is to be found a complete line of laces for flounces and "all-overs," boniton, Swisses, and two-tones in sets.

That side of the lower floor running along Adams street is devoted entirely to the dress-goods department, where they have a full line of pearl-beaded fronts in silks and satins; a full line of brocaded and striped velvets and of frisee plushes and velvets; also Pongee and China silks, printed and plain, and all sorts of French and English silks. There are also grenadines, woolens, cottons, sateens, buntings, alpacas, Mikado cloths, ginghams, Canton cloths, Albatros cloths, velveteens, serges, homespuns, tricots, broadcloths, cashmeres, mournings, armures, and seersuckers. Messrs. Gage & Co. are the only agents in Chicago for A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Star Merino underwear, a full assortment of which they keep on hand in their various underwear departments.

A MILWAUKEE FAILURE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—John D. Bartels, a retail boot and shoe dealer, doing business on Reed street, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors late today. Assets are placed at $7,000; liabilities not given. Two attachments, amounting to $3,700, were the occasion of Bartels' assigning.

PREACHERS ON LABOR.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS DISCUSS THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

General Sympathy for the Workingman, Tempered with the Suggestion that the Liquor Traffic Is Responsible for Much of His Unhappiness—War to the Knife Declared by the Knights of Labor on Mr. McCormick, Who Nevertheless Will Not Yield an Inch.

The Methodist ministers met yesterday morning at the Sherman House, the theme of discussion being the eight-hour question. The Rev. William B. Leach of the Lincoln Street Church read a paper on the question. He said the Gospel must take up the matter and discuss it thoroughly. There never were such agitation and such strikes as at present. Although great loss was entailed, still capital could stand it. He thought women should get equal pay for equal work. Capital was labor's best friend; the two were inseparable. Both were necessary to production, and must recognize each other. It was the skill of the operator which often made the hours for daily toil. The capitalists were to blame for the number of idle men in the country. Capital in its greed for wealth had brought the poor of other countries to compete with home labor. There would be a time when this country would be able to accommodate everybody who came, but till then the United States should send the word across the Atlantic and Pacific to the paupers, saying: "Stay where you are; when we have room for you we will call you." Shortening the hours of labor one-fifth would relieve the pressure in the Union, but immigrants would flock to this country. The system was a good one theoretically, but not practically. More rapid machinery, also, would displace the men. Production made wages. If markets could be created the question was solved. Could it be expected that an employer would pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work? The labor leaders said the question would take care of itself. The man who now obtained 30 cents per hour could not expect to get 37½. Capital could not take hold of this at once. It would weaken the purchasing power of wages. In some businesses the adoption of eight hours would be beneficial to both employer and employé. Poverty from lack of employment had produced this dissatisfaction.

"At the bottom of every case of poverty," said Mr. Leach, "I found beer-drinking—not drunkenness, but moderate drinking. Not one case of poverty where the family were sober. Imagine the waste of wages! Drink and tobacco levy on us annually $1,500,000,000. How many barrels of flour could be piled around every State in the Union for that sum?"

The amusements of the city, he said, were not the kind to recreate. The question came up, Would less hours of toil make less beer-drinking? Time and the saloons, he thought, made dissipation. He believed in coöperation solving the difficulty between capital and labor. Make the workman a stockholder and the two would get along together. Coercion was not the proper method for labor to make its demands acceded to. Capital might be forced to yield, but the pound of flesh would eventually be taken from the workingman. Coercion was impracticable and would be an injury to 70 per cent of the workmen. The gap between the warring forces must be bridged by enlightenment and justice.

Dr. Joseph Cummings said wages were made by the amount of labor in the market. He didn't believe the workman would turn his leisure time to bad uses; he would eventually become elevated. Long hours tempted him to dissipation. He craved for something besides mere labor, and the saloon was the only place immediately open to him. His condition would be better if the wealthy would make a more Christian use of their money. He hoped there would be a time shortly when men would not travel for their health, not live for themselves, not wear extravagant clothes, and not build large buildings and afterwards erect a fence around them to keep them from falling on the people. The mass of people must be Christianized. As it was, the poorer classes could not come to church because they did not wish to get alongside of elegantly-dressed people. He denounced the present extravagance in dress in which some women indulged.

Bishop Bowman said the laboring people lost sight of a great point—the fact that while wages in the last fifty years had increased, capital had steadily decreased. Other things than agitation had been bringing about this state of affairs. It was the natural and gradual equalization of labor and capital. If the laboring people would own their homes labor troubles would cease. In Philadelphia there had not been a strike for a number of years because the laboring men there owned their own homes in greater proportion than any other city in the United States.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst said that he had investigated the so-called pauper labor of Europe and found the industrious classes of the poor, without exception, content with their lot. The crowds that poured over here were generally demoralized by drink. The laborer must be taught how to save. About $100,000 daily was squandered in this city.

The Rev. C. H. Zimmerman said labor was not treated fairly. For every $2,264 per capita invested statistics proved that after the payment of expenses the capitalist had $720, out of which $346 went for labor, the capitalist making the difference. The question had arisen, Why did the laboring-men drink? It was because after a day's labor they were so utterly prostrated that they sought a stimulant. "We ought to join the Knights of Labor," he said, "and use our influence in a practical way. I would have joined it long ago but for the criticism I would have to bear from the Methodist ministers. It is a sad fact that the churches are supported by the rich, and we care more for them than for the poor. We do not preach for the latter as we should."

The Rev. B. J. Holmes also spoke, saying the question was a very serious one and those present ought to give it their deepest consideration. Mr. Leach, the first speaker, said it must not be thought that he was against the laboring-men, for he was heartily with them. The general sympathy of the meeting seemed to be in favor of the eight-hour movement, and all the preachers will probably expound it from their pulpits soon.

The Knights Declare War on McCormick.

Yesterday morning Mr. C. H. McCormick was waited on at his office by several Knights of Labor headed by Richard Griffiths, foreman of the order. They asked Mr. McCormick if he would employ all the men who have not returned since the lockout, but Mr. McCormick said that if any of them wished for employment they must inquire at the big gate of the factory. The shops are nearly full, but Mr. McCormick said they could take a few more. The Knights were told that McCormick was in the same position as at any previous time. The conversation lasted about five minutes and the Knights quietly departed. One of the members of the committee afterwards said: "Every means within our power has been used to effect a reconciliation, but without success. Men who went out at the time of the lockout and refused to return and have looked for employment elsewhere found themselves blacklisted. The organization now will go for McCormick for all it is worth and will use every means to down him. The General Executive Board in St. Louis has been waiting for the result of today's visit to McCormick, and when they get it they will begin the war at once in earnest."

CAPT. M'GRATH'S SUCCESSOR.

R. A. D. Wilbanks Will Not Take Hold Until April 16—What They Say.

R. A. D. Wilbanks, Capt. McGrath's successor to the position of Superintendent of Mails at the Chicago Post-Office, arrived in the city Sunday evening and put up at the Palmer House. As seen in his room yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Wilbanks appeared to be a man of about 40 years of age, of medium hight, stout build, dark complexion, and wore glasses and a dark mustache. In answer to the question as to whether he had yet seen Capt. McGrath or not, he replied: "Yes, I met the Captain here at my room last evening and showed him letters from the Postmaster-General regarding my appointment, which will probably take effect the 16th inst., but requested him to remain until the end of the month. I received telegrams today from R. W. Townshend, the Congressman from my district, and John Jameson, the General Superintendent of Mails at Washington, saying that my commission had been made out and would reach me before the 16th."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—The Post-Office Department confirms the story that Bob Wilbanks is to be taken care of in Chicago. Congressman Townshend has been urging his appointment for months, and other influences have been brought to bear to get him out of Southern Illinois. The friends of Ned Mahoney of the Ninth Ward don't like this importation of foreign talent, and will tomorrow make a call on Mr. Cleveland to see if the local workers are to be slighted.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—Kirally Bros.' "The Rat-Catcher."
GRAND OP.-H.—Emma Abbott Opera Co.—"Mikado."
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—"Engaged."
COLUMBIA—Lillian Lewis—"Article 47."
ACADEMY—Kate Castleton—"Crazy Patch."
HOOLEY'S—Lester & Allen's Minstrels.
MADISON-ST. THEATER—Home Opera—"Mikado."
STANDARD—M. B. Curtis—"Spot Cash."
PEOPLE'S—Blanche Vaughan—"Silver Spur."
CRITERION—Harry Lacy's Co.—"Planter's Wife."
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Readings by G. W. Cable.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh; 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Missionary Ridge; 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
CITRUS FAIR—Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE NO. 141, A. F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral service of our deceased brother, William Campbell, from the residence, No. 331 Wentworth-av., Wednesday, April 14. Will leave Oriental Hall in carriages at 1 o'clock p. m. to Oakwoods Cemetery.
HENRY MCCALL, Master.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1886.

SECRETARY MANNING'S condition improved slightly yesterday.

THE members of the Chicago Council, elected about a week ago, took their seats last night.

THE Indian Appropriation bill passed the Senate yesterday and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill passed the House.

MR. MORGAN'S resolution relating to the Nicaragua claims was, at his request, referred to the Committee on Nicaragua Claims.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of Orlando W. Powers of Michigan as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

REPUBLICAN Senators and Representatives at a joint caucus last night adopted resolutions authorizing each State delegation to select a representative on the Congressional Campaign Committee.

MR. JOSEPH COWEN (Radical), member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in a published letter says: "The present Parliament will soon be dissolved, and with it I well end my parliamentary career."

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended April 10 was 463,888. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was 196,498. The shipments of fractional silver coin since April 1 amounted to $112,000.

A RESOLUTION offered by Mr. Beck was agreed to appointing Senator Gibson of Louisiana to the membership of the Senate Committee on Commerce in place of Senator Jones of Florida during the absence of the latter from the Senate.

THE railroads in East St. Louis declared yesterday that if their men were protected they would run trains as before the strike. The military protection proved complete, but only a few men returned to work and the movement of trains was slow and difficult.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee, to be Circuit Judge of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, vice John Baxter, deceased; Frank H. Dyer, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE, a well-known lawyer and club member, killed himself in an East Madison street gun store last evening at 6 o'clock. He had been suffering from dyspepsia for some time and melancholia had ensued, and it was while suffering from an acute attack of the latter that he committed suicide.

THE debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule bill will extend over today. It is thought the bill will pass its first reading without a division. The budget, which was to have been introduced last evening, will not be presented until Thursday. Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land-Purchase bill will be introduced Friday.

THERE were 323 deaths in the city last week, an increase of forty-nine over the preceding one and of eighty-five over the corresponding week last year, the annual rate per 1,000 of the population being 26.58—the largest since last summer. "The death rate," said Commissioner De Wolf, "is perfectly fearful. This is terrible weather for pulmonary diseases, and the increase is due to deaths from consumption, pneumonia, and bronchial trouble. There seems to be an epidemic of pneumonia all over the country."

THE House Committee on Territories, by a vote of 6 to 5, has agreed to report favorably a bill to provide for the organization of Indian Territory and the Public-Land Strip into the Territory of Oklahoma. The bill provides that nothing in it shall be so construed as to disturb the existing property or treaty rights of the Indians, and that the Public-Land Strip shall be opened to settlement under the provisions of the Homestead laws only. The President is authorized to appoint a commission to deal with the Indians.

THERE was a fair demand for money at unchanged rates. Sterling bills were steady. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was buoyant and higher. —The Chicago produce markets were more active, and generally heavy in tone, though breadstuffs opened stronger. Provisions were depressed by a greater plenty of hogs, and wheat was sold on some foreign orders. As compared with Saturday pork closed 12½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, meats 5 cents lower, wheat ⅞ cent lower, corn and oats unchanged, rye and flaxseed ¼ cent higher, and barley firmer. Some of the vessel men took out their clearance papers yesterday in readiness for departure as soon as the Straits of Mackinac are reported to be open.

THE English House of Commons was again crowded last night to hear Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule bill, the Conservatives and Whigs manifesting intense interest in his effort. Mr. Gladstone announced that he would postpone introducing his Irish Land-Purchase bill until next Monday, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that the Conservatives would refrain from forcing a division on the Home-Rule bill until it came up for a second reading. Lord Churchill then spoke at length, stating, among other things, that the scheme was such a mass of contradictions that it anybody besides Mr. Gladstone had introduced it it would never have been taken seriously.

WILL SPARKS BE REMOVED?

The Washington dispatches state that "the Interior Department is not big enough for Sparks and Lamar both," and it is hinted that if the Land Commissioner does not retire voluntarily he will soon be called upon for his resignation. Sparks ought to hold his ground and not resign until requested. Aside from two or three blunders Mr. Sparks' course in the Land-Office is one deserving high praise, and it is not for him to assume that, because some of his rulings have been reversed by his immediate superior in office, the President discountenances an honest, sincere effort to reform the most rotten bureau in any of the departments. If the President disapproves Sparks' general policy he can call for his resignation, but until this is done the Land Commissioner should retain his post and persevere in his efforts to introduce a new order of things in an office honeycombed with fraud.

Sparks has made some mistakes (as most men do at times), but the errors have been corrected and the Land-Office is still in need of a Commissioner noted for zeal, fearlessness, and independence. Sparks' mistaken decisions in regard to the Dakota settlers were properly overruled, but they were made with good intent and would have produced good results if they could have been carried out as the Commissioner intended. In his attempt to forestall frauds Sparks suspended the issue of patents in entire districts without thinking that while such a course would check land thieves it would bear with great hardship on thousands of deserving settlers. The Government ought to ferret out and punish frauds without inflicting incidental injury on settlers who were trying to comply with the law in good faith, and for this reason we think Sparks' sweeping order for the suspension of land patents was rightly set aside. His denial that the same person could avail himself of homestead and preëmption rights was also a rather questionable doctrine, and it is perhaps better for the department to adhere to the practice previously established. It is unfortunate that these erroneous rulings have been magnified before the public and made to obscure the praiseworthy efforts Sparks has put forth to stop the spoliation of the public domain and force some of the land-grabbers to make restitution. Since Sparks went into office he has not devoted himself to gathering spoils and nullifying the Civil-Service act, and in this respect his course is in marked contrast with that of some of his near neighbors in the Interior Department. He has committed errors in some matters, but he grappled fearlessly with the abuses of the Land-Office and exposed them as no other Commissioner ever did. Republicans like the Hon. E. B. Washburne, opposed to Sparks in politics and having no personal or other prejudice in his favor, have felt called upon to applaud him for his efforts to introduce a sweeping reform into the Land-Office. As Mr. Washburne said in his letter to THE TRIBUNE, the Land-Office has been for years the most corrupt department of the Government, and it needs a radical and aggressive Commissioner like Sparks. The removal of Sparks would gratify every corporation or individual who has been engaged in the spoliation of the public domain, and it will do no credit to Mr. Cleveland's Administration to dismiss the present Land Commissioner from the public service.

A PULPIT VIEW OF PROHIBITION.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the New York *Christian Union*, is presenting a view of the prohibition question which is attracting considerable attention in church circles in the East. Dr. Abbott gives expression to his views in connection with the International Sunday-school lesson for April 18, which concerns the miracle at the Cana marriage feast. In the course of his discussion the doctor not only brings out—what every Sunday-school teacher knows—that Christ indulged in the use of wine as a beverage, but also the information that there were in His day teetotalers, like the Essenes, a Puritan sect, which some biblical writers claim Christ belonged to, and the Nazarites, among whom was John the Baptist, who were under a vow to abstain from all kinds of wines, and that there were those who favored prohibition by law. In Rome the teetotalers were partially successful, as they secured the passage of a law forbidding women to drink, which was as far as the bibulous Romans would go. They were evidently in favor of the wide-open-all-the-time policy so far as men were concerned, but were averse to allowing the women even the benefits of "high license" or thin wine.

The special point which Dr. Abbott makes is that Christ did not indorse any of these movements. On the other hand, he says:

> This was not the method of Jesus. He lived in an age of total abstinence societies and did not join them. He emphasized the distinction between his method and that of John the Baptist by saying that John came neither eating nor drinking; the Son of Man *came eating and drinking*. He condemned drunkenness, but never in a single instance lifted up his voice in condemnation of drinking. On the contrary, he commenced his public ministry by making, by a miracle, wine in considerable quantity, and of fine quality, and this apparently only to add to the joyous festivities of a wedding. He apparently used wine customarily, if not habitually, and before all the world; and He left as a legacy and example for His followers a sacred use of wine in the most solemn service of His church.

In discussing the question from this standpoint Dr. Abbott does not advocate universal drinking or deny that it would be wise, especially for Christians, to abstain from it; but the point which he emphasizes is that each must judge for himself as to his responsibility, and that no one else has the right to judge for him or condemn his decision. He even goes so far as to anticipate that there will be a time when a pure wine can be generally used without even physical harm. The fanatics of course will condemn the reverend doctor's temperance position, though he contends that it is based upon the position taken by Christ, and will continue to demand that wine-drinking shall be stopped by legal compulsion and that rather than adopt a measure which will regulate and diminish the evils of excessive indulgence in alcohol the saloonkeepers of the anti-prohibition cities shall have in practice unlicensed opportunity to sell not merely wine but ardent liquors as freely as water. They not only, Dr. Abbott contends, "advance to differ with Christ as to the meaning of sin itself, to throw His example one side as worthless, but to rise superior to the attribute of divinity and do what God Himself has not done—namely: to ignore free will and make a man good by compulsion." If the Essenes of Christ's day, says Dr. Abbott, could have made others total abstainers by the force of their example, or the Nazarites or Romans could have stopped men from drinking by the enactment of law, Christ would have encouraged them, and among His messages to humanity would have been one to this effect: "Thou shalt not drink wine."

Leaving out of view the purely human considerations bearing upon this question, which are in themselves simply unanswerable, Dr. Abbott has approached its discussion from the religious and Christian side in a calm and temperate but not the less forcible manner. It is not likely that all his brethren in the pulpit will agree with him, but he has opened up the whole subject for discussion in a manner which will be likely to invite attention to it inside the church. He has given his brethren some very hard nuts to crack.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S BOOM.

There seems to be a very general consensus of opinion on the part of Eastern Democratic newspapers that Mr. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, is a rising statesman for whom the future is smiling very brightly, and that he has already entered the lists as a candidate for the Presidency. It is a little early for the blossoming out of candidates, and it is a little disrespectful to the President himself that a member of "my Cabinet" should allow it to be understood that he is working for his chief's place, but these facts apparently do not militate against the Secretary's ambitions. Nor, on the other hand, does it interfere with his plans that he has not yet shown even the premonitions of statecraft or manifested any of the signs that would point to him as a candidate. He has had but one opportunity to appear before the public, and his experience on that occasion was not such as to impress the people with a very strong conviction of his honesty or ability. Had the Dolphin gone down when he sent her out in quest of a storm the calamity might have confirmed his naval judgment; but as the only things that went down were her seasick officers and men, and the gallant craft safely outrode the storm, the outcome was somewhat of an unfavorable comment upon his official intelligence. Apart from this episode the Secretary has not yet made his record.

It is generally conceded that if he makes a run for the nomination he will do so as a dude with the aid of boodle. It is dwelt upon with considerable unction that he is tall, fine-looking, dresses well, and wears eye-glasses. He keeps up the most elegant establishment in Washington, well furnished throughout its twenty-six rooms with sofas, lounges, chairs, and tête-à-têtes, decorated with gold wire, and upholstered with Venetian velvets and brocaded satins. The walls are hung with stuffs of antique pattern. In the dining-room champagne has flowed like water and terrapin has been eaten by the barrel. All roads lead to this house for Democratic politicians, and branch off to the terrapin barrel and the wine-cooler. Mrs. Whitney, who is mentioned as the lieutenant of the campaign, has taken quiet satisfaction in making the White House, under Rose Elizabeth's administration, take second place in the way of entertainment and in offering such inducements to the Democratic statesmen that they have given her house the preference. The Secretary has a barrel, and the Secretary's wife has another barrel, and should certain mortuary contingencies occur her barrel will be enlarged to the tune of fifteen or twenty more millions. It may also be said that Secretary Whitney is the protégé of Sammy Tilden, and as the latter is growing younger and stronger every day it is expected he will live to back him. He is the son-in-law of Henry B. Payne. It goes without saying, therefore, that Democracy would be well lubricated with Standard Oil.

These are the principal qualifications of Secretary Whitney for the candidacy, but are they sufficient? Are they of the kind likely to impress the Democracy with favor? Will the plutocrat go down with the "Rowdy West," the Jeffersonians, the cotton stockings, and the woolen shirts? He has made the mistake of supposing that because he is a plutocrat he can be nominated and elected. He is in the midst of a mutual-admiration society, whose members sprinkle each other with rose water and exchange taffy—a sort of gilded circle peculiar to New York—but when he comes to face the country he will find himself "structurally weak." The Jeffersonians will eat his terrapin and drink his champagne. They are all good feeders, and always hungry, but when it comes to a dude candidacy, even with plenty of boodle behind it, they will ask to be excused. Still there is no reason why the Secretary should not enjoy his little boom while it lasts. It will be short-lived at best.

CARTER HARRISON when down in Kentucky said that Cleveland "has about as much chance to be renominated for reëlection as he has to take a trip to the moon by rail." The President may think this is rather hard, being the utterance of a "statesman" who begged the privilege of supporting his nomination in a spread-eagle speech at the Chicago Convention No. 2 in 1884, after he had thrown overboard the Tammany men with whom he fraternized the day before. But there are others of more influence than "Our Carter" who supported Cleveland, and for higher reasons than that he would if elected reward "the party workers who are not much of Christians nor solid business-men," who are now very much opposed to Cleveland's getting a second term. The New York *Herald* voices the sentiments of these people when it prints very conspicuously a letter which holds that Mr. Cleveland—

> Has developed an amazing incapacity; that he seems to be intellectually unable to comprehend the duties and responsibilities of his place; that he has never reached even a dim perception of the political situation of the country; and that his theory of the Presidential office is fatal to good government because it makes of the President a mere dispenser of patronage and debases politics to the lowest plane.

Some, however, assert that Cleveland will not be a candidate for renomination, and urge that he is precluded from being so by the passage in his letter of acceptance in which he stated that he "recognized in the eligibility of the President to reëlection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a Government of the people." But it will be remembered that he intimated in the letter that we would not have a Government of the people until "suffrage should be altogether free and uncorrupted," and that this could not be altogether the case until "a constitutional amendment disqualifying the President for reëlection" was adopted. By resorting to some political casuistry Cleveland's friends have probably persuaded him that in the absence of the projected amendment his letter of acceptance does not preclude him from becoming a candidate for renomination and reëlection. If he should consent, as is probable, he will not find much difficulty in inducing Our Carter to make a speech favoring his candidacy, notwithstanding the railroad-trip-to-the-moon objection now.

THE statement made in the dispatches that "General Manager Hoxie is stubborn and "would rather resign than carry out Gould's "wish to arbitrate the Southwestern strike," is too absurd for serious consideration. Mr. Hoxie is simply Mr. Gould's hired man. He has no financial interests to be injured by arbitration, and if Jay Gould thought that arbitration would be best for his stock-speculating interests he would order it, and Hoxie would obey the order. If he did not, he would be ordered to step down and out and some one else would take his place in short metre. There are men to be found capable of filling it. If Hoxie is stubborn and will not arbitrate it is only because Jay Gould is stubborn and doesn't want him to arbitrate. The moment that the latter desires arbitration he will order it and Hoxie will promptly fill the order. Jay Gould is creeping out of a small place with the insinuation that Hoxie stands in the way of settlement.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 13,040,459 bushels of wheat, 3,839,213 bushels of corn, 495,853 bushels of oats, 196,778 bushels of rye, and 90,924 bushels of barley; total, 17,663,227 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,851,048 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock decreased 231,867 bushels, including a decrease of 498,434 bushels of wheat. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 47,681,869 bushels of wheat, 16,487,810 bushels of corn, 2,236,556 bushels of oats, 496,012 bushels of rye, and 883,116 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,290,255 in wheat and larger by 193,420 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 716,086 bushels.

THE Senate has passed the bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State, with the pan-handle of Idaho annexed thereto. Should the House concur, it will add an area of 69,180 square miles and a population of about 150,000 to our State system. The Territory has been financially prosperous, it is out of debt, has a taxable property of over $100,000,000, and a surplus of over $100,000 in its Treasury—not yet stolen. During the last school year $287,029 was spent for educational purposes, and 27,497 children were taught in the schools, showing a high average of intelligence among its people. As the Democratic Delegate was elected to Congress by only 148 majority, it is a debatable area politically, but as the project for its admission came from the Democrats originally as an offset to Dakota, there ought to be no opposition to the bill in the House.

THE indisposition of gang Aldermen in Chicago to stay buried is as futile as it is manifest. They do not recognize how deep they are underground.

ST. LOUIS has her usual bad luck. Lawrence Harrigan, the St. Louis Chief of Police, who handled his force so judiciously and effectively during the recent strike troubles, has been appointed United States Appraiser and will resign his present place.

APRIL "all smiles and tears,"
When will you smile?
As you came weeping in we said:
"O, wait awhile;
No need of fears;
There's not much gloom to dread.
She cries, 'tis true, today,
But cannot cry alway."
And still you weep!
Dear girl, don't keep
It up so long:
You're doing wrong!
Cast not aside
The reputation which has been your pride.
What, in his clever kindliness, did Shakspeare say
Of "the uncertain glories of an April day"?
O, will you not
Abate one jot
Or tittle
Of your deep grief?
Think of yourself a little!
The ducts in your fair eyes
May not withstand
Such constant drain,
And your
Lachrymal gland
May not endure
Such strain.
Each drop of pearl
May hasten a sad fate,
And you may find,
Unhappy girl!—
Perhaps too late—
That you are going blind!
And then
How can you come again?

THE diet ordered by Bismarck's physician to reduce the statesman's corpulency has been explained more fully than in the formula—"meat, tea, fruit, and dry wine." The best dishes out of a list recently published are declared to be "meats, eggs, cheese, fresh herring (not salted), caviare, fruits, and of vegetables those that grow above the ground."

"MY friends, the enemy."—*Jay Gould.*

THE visit of the Abbé Liszt to London, where he is now receiving the distinguished honors which he deserves, has been made the occasion or much silly romance by the letter-writers, who one and all, are trying to account for his taking orders. The old story has been resurrected that when he was at the hight of his dangerous influences on women he promised to marry two ladies as soon as they should become widows. As they lost their husbands within the same week, and he could not find it convenient to marry both of them, and in reality did not wish to marry either, he sought refuge in the church. This is an old, old story, and a very ingenious one, but unfortunately destitute of truth. Liszt, in spite of his human weaknesses, has a strong element of the religious in his composition. Some years ago he became inspired with the idea that he could reform the music of the church service, which had reached a very low ebb, and to do this more effectually he went to Rome upon the Papal invitation and took orders. Before he had been there long he discovered that he had undertaken more than he could accomplish. The assistance which he expected from the church itself was not forthcoming; on the other hand, he met with such decided opposition that he threw up the whole business and returned again to the world and its secular music. His "Grana Mass" and the oratorios of "Christus" and "St. Elizabeth" all belong to his religious period, but they have as little similarity to the music of the church as Berlioz's "Requiem" or Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Gounod had the same aspiration as Liszt at one time, and while he was in Rome devoted himself to theology with the intention of going into the church, but he abandoned the project even more quickly than Liszt when he saw how useless it would be.

THE recent terrible disaster on the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad at Deerfield, according to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, is likely to cost the State a pretty penny. It owns the road from the State line to Greenfield. It has cost the State $25,000,000, and it has been estimated by the Auditor that the net earnings of the road this year might reach $115,000, or less than one-half of 1 per cent on the cost. As it is also estimated that the indemnity required for the sufferers will be at least $250,000, it will be seen that the road will be a losing investment this year. It advises the State to sell out the concern to the highest bidder and get rid of it—advice which seems to be sensible under the circumstances.

MR. BILLINGS, after the passage by the Council of the ordinance contracting with the West Side Gas Company for street lighting, sent Mayor Harrison a letter, in which he stated that the latter could fix the time of lighting the gas at night and the time of turning it off in the morning; also, that the gas could be shut off during the clear, full moonlight nights, and that the city would be only charged for the amount consumed—in brief, that the city may have whatever amount of gas it wants and at such times as the municipal authorities shall determine at $1.50 per 1,000 feet. In view of this letter and of the facts stated Mayor Harrison's veto of last week, and which he has been boasting about to the Kentuckians, seems a little singular. He left the Council completely in the dark as to the proposition of Mr. Billings. Not a reference was made to it, though the veto was based entirely on grounds cut away by the letter. The Mayor, so the report goes—

> Made no complaint as to the price charged per thousand for gas, recognizing, as he said, what many do not understand, that the West Division company was entitled to receive more per thousand from the city than the South Side company because it was a poorer company, lost much more by condemnation, and but for its supplying the city could hardly do business for private consumers except at very high rates. The objections he urged arose from the time-table of lighting and extinguishing street gas, which forced the city to pay for gas for about 1,460 hours more than was needed.

But as the company is willing to reduce the time of lighting in accordance with Mayor Harrison's views, and as he was informed of that, does not the veto seem to be the veriest buncombe? Is it not worse even than buncombe? By what right did the Mayor withhold the information conveyed by Mr. Billings' letter from the Council? Had the letter been read or its contents stated the boodle Aldermen would hardly have persisted in maintaining the original contract.

THE charge against a Mr. Cropley, nominated for Collector at Georgetown, D. C., is that he drank at a convivial party to a toast offered to the memory of John Wilkes Booth. Mr. Cropley is not unlikely to learn in a practical way what actors mean when they say "The ghost walks." In his case, however, the signification will be reversed.

THE difficulties which Mr. Powderly has had to contend with are a very valuable contribution to the discussion of all the great schemes of State Socialism, not excepting Mr. Henry George's land scheme. They all propose the starting of a business enterprise, such as the world never saw—that is, of a factory in which every man and woman in the Nation would be an operative or dependent, and in which every product of human industry would be turned out, but they never say where the managers of the concern are to be found. It would in magnitude bear about the same proportion to the greatest railroad corporation in the world that the German or French army bears to a corporal's guard. Now it is with the greatest difficulty and by the offer of enormous salaries that the railroads find competent managers. Where are the managers of Socialistic States to be found? Who are they and where are they bred? What inducement is to be offered them for undertaking work that would land any more man in the lunatic asylum in three months? We have no doubt Mr. Powderly has begun to ponder these questions himself. The trouble with the less thoughtful and intelligent Socialists is that the State which is to take care of the workingman, and raise his wages, and shield him from competition always appears in their fancy as an all-wise and all-powerful person who knows everything and can accomplish everything, without board, lodging, and washing, instead of being, as it really is, a group composed of Smith, Brown, Jones, White, Black, and Green, not one of whom probably could manage a large store, and all of whom are as useless as any body to be protected from competition and filled with good victuals at other people's expense.—*Nation.*

THE title "uncrowned King of Ireland," now generally used derisively by anti-Irish Englishmen as applied to Mr. Parnell, did not originate with the late Mr. Forster, nor yet with Mr. Healy. It is some years older than the latter, and was applied to O'Connell before Mr. Parnell was born. Tom Steele, or some one of the Irish tribune's numerous flatterers, invented the phrase, which became popular, and which was keenly relished by O'Connell, who was proud to trace his descent to one of the numerous Hibernian Kings. Gavan Duffy, in his poetic reference to Thomas Davis, "as kingly a King as dear Erin ever knew," had the "uncrowned-King" compliment to O'Connell—whom he hated—in his mind when he wrote the lines.

THE recent attempt to double the rate of postage on seeds and other articles of "fourth-class matter" by Senator Wilson of Iowa is a striking instance of the small pains taken by some lawmakers to know the operations of existing laws or the real needs of the people. Prior to 1872 the fourth-class postage rate was eight cents per pound; the existing rate is 16 cents per pound. The bill introduced by Senator Wilson would double this and make the postage 32 cents per pound. In Canada the postage on this class of mail matter is four cents per pound, while in England it is six cents per pound for the first pound, and less than four cents where the packages are over one pound. In other European countries equally low rates prevail. The proposed bill must have been introduced in ignorance of these facts, or without consideration or regard for the effect it would have on the agricultural interests of the country. Proof of this is found in the fact that the Senator who introduced this bill doubling the fourth-class postage has now introduced another one reducing the rate one-half, evidently acting under pressure of the strong public opinion freely expressed throughout the country. There seems now to be little doubt that the rate of postage on this class of goods will not be increased; indeed, it is probable that before long seeds and scions will be distributed at a cost even less than heretofore, and a little nearer the prevailing rates of postage in other countries.—*Ex.*

HEREAFTER it will be harder for a needle to get lost in a haystack than for a man to get a drink in Rhode Island.—*Philadelphia Times.*

It's odd how these typographical blunders occur. What the Philadelphia *Times* evidently intended to say was, that it is easier for a needle to get a drink in a haystack than for a man to get lost in Rhode Island.

AN esteemed contemporary says that "egg sociables" are now popular in the East. Each young lady attending the sociable brings an egg along, writing her name on it. Each young man draws one of these eggs out of a bag, and must act as an escort for the young lady whose name is inscribed on the egg he draws. Particular care is taken to have the eggs boiled hard. The difference between the Eastern and Western "egg sociable," judging from this account of the former, is striking. In the West the first requisit to an "egg sociable" is some man who will make a speech and take the intensely unpopular side of the question. No young ladies are necessary, but the men attending the sociable each take an egg along. The eggs are never boiled, and never new, and do not have the names of the donors written on them. They are not drawn from a bag, but from the pocket, each man drawing his own egg. He then presents it to the orator, generally letting it go at an angle of about 45°. The popularity of these "egg sociables" has long been maintained in some localities.

THE weekly paper called the *Knights of Labor* makes this proclamation:

> Boycott the McCormick reapers. Send a circular to every farmer and dealer, and see that it is enforced.
>
> The practical difficulty in carrying this order into effect is the lack of sympathy on the part of the farmers with the eight-hour doctrine of the "Knights." The tillers of the soil do not see how they can conduct farming operations on the eight-hour system between the middle of April and the 1st of November, nor how they can pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work, or even any advance of wages for the present hours of labor in the face of the ruinously low price of wheat, oats, and corn. They are naturally cold towards any city labor organization whose operations will increase the cost to them of reapers, mowers, thrashers, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagons, and other agricultural implements. Hence a boycott on a manufacturer of agricultural implements receives no sympathetic response from the farmers.

JOAQUIN MILLER, it is said, thinks of making his permanent home in Mexico. Mexico is the place for Joaquin. He will have to work very little to live, and his reputation as a poet has not been injured there by his recent efforts, so few Mexicans read English.

SHOULD Mr. Gladstone's home-rule scheme be adopted, and should the financial feature of it be left unchanged, the amount of contribution to the Imperial Treasury under the one-fifteenth part clause would be as follows:

For interest on national debt	$ 7,530,000
For army, navy and defense expenses	8,330,000
As a land tax	550,000
Total tribute	$16,210,000

To meet the expenses of the Irish Administration and to pay this imperial tribute the Irish Parliament would have:

From customs	$ 9,400,000
From excise	21,500,000
From stamps	3,000,000
From income tax	2,200,000
From post-office receipts and miscellaneous	5,100,000
Total income	$41,200,000

This would leave, after the payment of the imperial tribute, $24,990,000 to meet all purposes, including the cost of maintaining the Irish constabulary, which would probably be cut down from $7,500,000, as at present, to about $3,000,000 per annum. In this connection it may not be out of the way to call the attention of the numerous Irish-American interviewees who object to the Irish constabulary being under imperial control to the fact that Mr. Gladstone proposes to give the appointment of the Judges and the Magistrates, who will practically govern the police, to the Irish Administration. The Irish-American interviewee probably has not stopped to think the matter out yet.

THE dowager who marched out of the room when Mrs. James Brown Potter read "Ostler Joe" in Washington has never been named in the accounts of that remarkable event. How shocked she would be if she knew that people were reading her name with the naked eye.

THE dispatches state that Harlan & Hollingsworth, the shipbuilders of Wilmington, Del., have refused to estimate for several contracts, aggregating $385,000, because of the unsettled condition of labor. Wilmington is a notable manufacturing centre. At least 20,000 mechanics have employment in its shops in the ordinary condition of trade. The city's interests are diversified. There are great flour and powder mills and the most extensive match factory in the world on the Brandywine. There are car-shops, shipworks, rolling-mills, forges, guano factories, and steel factories ranging along the Christiana River. The most extensive morocco factories in America are in this town. And yet, though all these interests are said to have more than enough work on hand to keep the shops running night and day, none of them is employing more than half the usual force, and all of them are turning work away. This is the result of strikes. Does it satisfy the honest workmen of America who have their families to maintain?—*New York Tribune.*

THE Philadelphia firemen propose to join a labor organization. It becomes now an interesting question as to whether or not they will refuse to squirt water on the red, roaring flames when the store of a man whom their organization has boycotted catches fire.

HE is an unpretending political economist who has not, since the labor troubles began, written a chapter on the situation; and some of these articles are very beautiful and thoughtful. The trouble with the average political economist is that he reasons too abstractly. He has not, coarsely speaking, "been there." He has never run a manufactory; he has never engaged in a boycott or endured one; he has never started a lockout or a strike; he has never served in a militia company camping in a railroad yard; he has never tried to get an enraged crowd to listen to him; and he has never held the hat or dodged a brick at a ward meeting. What wonder that sometimes he doesn't seem to feel the public pulse!

A BERLIN professor has lately been fined $10 for criticising the German Secretary of War. They let such hideous offenders off easily in Germany. Here, for offending the Secretary of War, a man, if reachable, is made usher at one of his receptions or sent on frontier service.

CURRENT NOTES.

Sweet cider is the latest remedy for gout and rheumatism.

Lady (in shoe-store)—"I would like to look at some cloth slippers for myself." Clerk (until recently in the dry-goods line)—"Yes, madam; something all wool and a yard wide?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Spring has made a very sudden advent in England. Letters from all parts of the country speak of the almost startling change produced in twenty-four hours. One day not a flower was to be seen in the gardens. The next the crocuses and snow-drops were in full bloom.

Concerning the investigation of cases of alleged bribery in the Ohio Legislature, Mr. John R. McLean raises the rather fine point that as the caucus at which the nomination for Senator was made was held before the members were sworn into office, there could have been no bribery, and it was nobody's business what they did.

Once in a while a schoolboy gets off a real witticism. For instance, it was a 10-year-old Concord schoolboy who, when asked what the letters S. P. Q. R. on the standards of Cæsar's legions stood for, replied that he was not quite certain, but he imagined that they meant "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Romans."—*Boston Record.*

A remedy for east wind is proposed by the *Lancet*. The real cause of its malignity being the avidity of the wind to take moisture, and particularly the secretion of the mucous membrane lining the air passages, it is recommended that succulent jujube or any morsel that gives off aqueous vapor should be carried in the mouth during the time of exposure to east wind.

It has been estimated that in one city, Berlin, 6,666 working years in a twelvemonth are saved by railroads. The method of computation, which was to find the aggregate saving of the number of persons carried annually by the railroads, counting ten minutes' time of saving each of the 300 days of a working year, could be applied by statisticians to other cities.

A Tammany member of the New York Senate has introduced a bill providing for submitting to the voters of the State a proposition to abolish the office of Civil-Service Commissioner and the Civil Service Commission, and to repeal the laws relating thereto. Tammany is hopeful of getting a plebiscite against civil-service reform and thus influencing the Legislature.

Monks have become good fighters in Belgium. The Trappists in Chimay sent a petition that troops should be sent to their protection against robbers, and the General replied that eighty-four well-fed, robust monks, armed with big bludgeons, ought to be more than a match for any band of robbers. The monks took courage at this, and upon the next attack scattered their assailants in all directions.

The Civil-Service Commissioners are very much disturbed by Mr. Higgins' boasting that he has the working of the civil-service matter down to so fine a point that he can secure the appointment of Democrats every time. Mr. Higgins' assertion is vehemently denied. Yet Gen. Black glories over the fact that he has been able so to arrange matters that out of seventy-two clerks appointed in his bureau, under the rules, he has secured seventy Democrats.

In the midst of the terrible fire which devastated Key West the 30th ult. the little daughter of Dr. G. V. Harris, Collector of the Port, hearing a remark that the funds of the Bank of Key West and other valuables were being sent on board the revenue steamer Dix for safety, hastily gathered up her two wax dolls, with their wardrobe, and alone through the blinding smoke and flying cinders flew down the lighthouse wharf to where the Dix was moored and begged Capt. Fessenden to take her darlings. It is needless to say those dolls occupied the post of honor on that vessel until danger had passed.

Hotel Clerk (assigning a room)—"I will give you Parlor S on the second floor. How many sample-tables will you want, sir?" Stranger—"Sample-tables?" Clerk—"Yes. Aren't you a commercial traveler?" Stranger (indignantly)—"No, sir. I am traveling as a gentleman." Clerk—"O, I beg pardon. My mistake. Here, Pete, show this gentleman to 999."—*New York Sun.*

A man in the coal region put a little dynamite in the cookstove to remove clinkers. It removed them. It also removed three chairs, a table, the family cat, a twenty-four-hour setting $4 worth of dishes, and the stove. The fact that the man was likewise removed, in accordance with hurry, will be apt to prevent his mode of removing clinkers becoming popular.—*Norristown Herald.*

I recently heard a conversation which actually took place in our store, and which, I think, will interest your readers in these days when we are hearing so much about bribery. A gentleman who was known to be engaged in lobbying a bill in which he was personally interested, and who was a Board of Alderman, was asked: "Well, did you persuade them to pass your bill?" "Yes," said he, pulling out his pocketbook, "I purse-suaded them."—*New York Ledger.*

A lady entered a Broadway car holding in her arms a rather bony terrier. She sat down by the side of a good-natured-looking Irishman, toward whom the dog began to struggle. The man edged away as far as he could, when the lady assure him said sweetly: "Don't be afraid, sir, he's very gentle; he'll not hurt you." "I know it, ma'am, shure I know it," replied he; "the raison I moved, ma'am, was because I thought he'd hurt a sandwich I have in me pocket."—*New York Tribune.*

At the dinner-table: "Come, doctor, you are very skillful. I will give you the honor of carving." "With pleasure, mad

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

JOINT CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Bright Party Prospects—Selecting a Campaign Committee—Probable Defeat of the Bill to Open the Red Lake Reservation—A Measure to Be Reported to the House to Organize Oklahoma Territory—Senator Jones' Status Fixed—General Gossip at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—A joint Republican caucus was held tonight to decide upon the make-up of the Congressional Committee for the fall campaign. The meeting was largely attended and was very harmonious. Senator Edmunds was made Chairman, and in returning thanks for the honor told a few of the things the Democratic party, with all its promises, has failed to accomplish during its first year in power. In Democratic failure Mr. Edmunds saw Republican victory in the approaching Congressional elections. A motion was made for each delegation to choose one of its number as a member of the committee, and the following were named:

Illinois	Cannon
Indiana	Steele
Connecticut	Senator Hawley
New Hampshire	Senator Blair
New York	Burleigh
West Virginia	Goff
North Carolina	O'Hara
South Carolina	Smalls
Tennessee	Houk
Missouri	William Warner
Kentucky	Wadsworth
Nebraska	Dorsey
Kansas	Ryan
Wisconsin	Caswell

The other States will be represented by men chosen by the delegation hereafter. As soon as the roll of the committee is complete Mr. Cannon is authorized to call it together for permanent organization.

The Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota.

Indian Commissioner Atkins will send a report to the House in a few days that will probably kill Representative Nelson's bill to open the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota. In the Forty-eighth Congress an effort was made to pass this bill. It was claimed that the millionaire lumbermen wanted to have the pine on this reservation, which is regarded as the finest body of timber in the Northwest, sold for extremely low prices. Luckily for the Indians there was one lumberman owning a large tract of pine adjoining theirs, and he worked furiously to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not want the Red Lake pine let into the market to depreciate the price of his own. The demand for this lumber comes almost entirely from Dakota and Manitoba. Millions of feet are annually floated in the log down the Red River of the North to be manufactured across the international boundary. The Nelson bill proposes to remove the Chippewas to their agency at White Earth, where they could learn farming, and then throw the greater part of their lands open to the bidders for pine, the proceeds to go toward the education of the Indians. The Commissioner lacks faith in the philanthropy of the average Minnesota lumberman, and says that the Red Lake country had better be held as a forest reserve—something that will benefit not only the lumbermen who have mills at Minneapolis, but the entire Mississippi Valley. The Red Lake region is of interest also in another way which is worth considering. It is the only piece of unceded, virgin, aboriginal soil in the United States. There is a suggestion that the whole timber region of Northern Minnesota, embracing a strip 100 miles wide and 200 long, in which are countless pretty woodland lakes, ought to be kept as a watershed park for fifty or 100 years, when the pine on it may be far more necessary to the Western settler than it is today. The farmers of Dakota, however, have for five years been petitioning Congress to have the Red Lake pine taken away from the Indians.

Postmaster Warner of Peoria.

The letter which was received from Postmaster Warner of Peoria is not considered by the post-office officials as an actual resignation, but is believed to be a feeler thrown out by Mr. Warner to get the opinion of the Postmaster-General before he lets the office get out of his grasp. The department is not in the habit of expressing opinions on such matters, and it is understood that all the answer Warner got to his letter was a request to explain it.

The House's Position on Oklahoma.

The House Committee on Territories, after much backing and filling, has taken a definite position on the Oklahoma question. Two weeks ago it decided to report the Springer bill for the organization of a Territory favorably. A week ago this action was reconsidered and an adverse report agreed upon. Today the friends of Territorial organization rallied and reversed last week's decision, the Chairman being directed to report the bill favorably. The vote in committee was 7 yeas and 4 nays. A minority report will be filed by Barnes of Georgia. The subject will be forced on the early attention of the House, the Chairman of the committee having been instructed to do this. The majority report in favor of the bill will give the facts that have frequently been made public regarding the leases of the grant cattle corporations and like matters. Special attention is paid to the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association, which is declared to be the head and front of the offenders, and which sub-leases to smaller cattle companies.

[The bill provides for the creation of a temporary Government under the name of Oklahoma, with the usual reservation to protect the rights of the Indians who are to be excepted out of the boundaries until the tribes signify their assent to being included. The limits of the Territory are thus set down, the specific exemptions of Indian tribal lands being afterward provided for: Bounded on the west by Texas and New Mexico, north by Colorado and Kansas, east by Missouri and Arkansas, south by Texas, comprising what is known as the Indian Territory and the Public Land Strip. As a part of the act the section of country lying between the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Texas, known as the Public Land Strip, is made a part of the public domain, and is to be opened up to settlement under the operations of the Homestead laws only. A commission of five persons is created whose duty it shall be to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes in the limits of Oklahoma Territory for the purpose of procuring the assignment of land in severalty and the purchase by the United States of the relinquished and unoccupied lands. The necessary provision is made for opening the lands to settlement whenever the Creeks and Seminoles and the Cherokees have assented to the proposition of the Government. The lands are to be disposed of to actual settlers only in quantities not to exceed 160 acres at $1.25 per acre. It is made unlawful for any person, for himself or any company, association, or corporation, to procure persons to settle on the lands thus opened up with a view to afterwards acquiring title to these lands from such occupants. All leases of lands belonging to the United States, or held in common by any of the tribes within the proposed territory, including the Cherokee Strip west of the 96th degree of longitude, except as such leases are held for the purpose of cultivating the soil strictly for farming purposes, are declared void and contrary to public policy. It is made the duty of the President immediately after the passage to cause the illegal lessees to be removed.]

Jones Can Still a-Wooing Go.

Jones, Senator from Florida, had his status fixed by vote of the Senate this morning. Jones is a member of the Commerce Committee, which has a number of important bills before it, among them the Eads Ship-Railway bill, which requires a full attendance of the committee in order to take any action. The vote on the Eads scheme, owing to Jones' absence, was a tie the last time a poll was taken. Today Senator Beck introduced a resolution asking the Senate to appoint Senator Gibson to the place on the committee made vacant by Senator Jones' "temporary absence." The resolution provoked a smile, but it was passed. The wording of the resolution should settle the controversy going on in Florida, whether the Governor of that State should appoint some one to fill Jones' seat in the Senate. Such a move after Jones had been declared by his associates as only "temporarily absent," would be rank discourtesy. Senator Gibson is understood to favor the Eads scheme and his choice by the Democrats to fill Senator Jones' place is believed to indicate the strength of the Eads lobby.

The Work in Executive Session.

In the executive session today a motion was made to send back to the President the nominations which have been covered by the renominations recently sent in. This motion was laid on the table until the next executive session. This move, if carried out, will leave nothing in the way of confirmation of the twice-appointed officials except the personal wishes of Senators, together with the protests of official or moral baseness which they may bring forward to show why such nominations should not be confirmed. No further renominations were made today, it being understood that the first batch was sent in by the President as a feeler, and that he will wait until he hears what is to be done with them before he makes any more.

In the Senate today Mr. Riddleberger moved to take up the resolution relating to the confirmation of executive nominations in open session. He refused a request to permit the Indian Appropriation bill to be taken up, and he insisted on the yeas and nays, which resulted in the defeat of the motion—yeas 7, nays 51. [This vote is not in any sense a test of the strength of the measure, inasmuch as many of its strongest advocates, including Senators Platt, Teller, Gibson, and Mitchell, voted in the negative.] Mr. Logan submitted an addition to his resolution relating to open executive sessions. The addition recites the Senate rules which the resolution proposes to amend. Mr. Platt will address the Senate tomorrow after the morning hour in favor of his open executive session resolution.

Frank Hurd's Contest.

There is every prospect that the Hurd-Romeis contest will be taken up by the House tomorrow. For a week Hurd has been busy buttonholing Democratic members and begging their support to overturn the finding of the Election Committee. It is probable that Hurd will be allowed to present his own case on the floor of the House, and will repeat the argument made by him before the Election Committee. That argument was characterized by one of the Democratic members as a misstatement of law and a misrepresentation of facts.

TWENTY-NINE DROWNED.

The New Zealand Steamer Taoroa Wrecked and Only Two Passengers Saved.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 12.—The New Zealand coasting steamer Taoroa has been wrecked between Wellington and Christchurch. A heavy gale prevailed at the time. Three boats were launched, but each was speedily capsized. Twenty-nine persons were drowned. Only two passengers were saved.

A ST. LOUIS LAWYER GOES TO JAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—[Special.]—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Joseph S. Lourie, a prominent attorney, was committed to jail to serve ninety days for contempt of court. He practiced in the Federal courts, and was ordered several months ago to pay over several thousand dollars which he had collected for a client. He refused, and Judge Brewer sentenced him and gave him a respit of two weeks to arrange his business affairs. The time expired to-day and he was committed.

KILLED HIS FRIEND IN A JEST.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—At Andelusia, twenty miles below here, Harry Brookman shot and instantly killed his chum, Grant Buffum, while pointing a revolver at him jestingly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If You Ever Need a Plaster

at all, you need Benson's. Benson's Plasters are modern, scientific, safe, sure, and quick. Buy of reputable druggists only.

THE OLD-STYLE POROUS PLASTER

may brace up a lame back. So will any adhesive plasters. But Benson's Plasters promptly cure the lameness. No others do. A vital difference.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

EASTER SUITS.

Wilde's Clothing House.

We are glad to see young men who upon entering school, business, or society are getting more and more particular in the matter of dress.

It is a fact, handsome fitting clothing is an educator. It produces a feeling of respect among those we meet, and gives self-confidence.

Our introduction of Tailor-Made Suits for boys and young men has saved many a large tailor bill, and will do the same for you, besides satisfying the most particular boys.

BOYS' SUITS.

Ages 13 to 16 Years.

Out-door rough usage	$6, $8, $10
School or Academy	$10, $12, $13
Blue Flannel and Serge Suits	$8, $10, $12
Tailor-Made	$15, $18, $20, $22, $25
In 4-button Cutaway Frock, Prince Albert, or Sack.	
Spring Overcoats	$6.50, $8, $10
Tailor-Made	$12, $13, $15, $20

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

31 to 36 Breast Measure.

Business or Evening Suits	$12, $15, $18
Receptions and Prince Albert—	$20, $22, $25, $30
Four Button Cutaway Frocks—	$16, $18, $20, $22, $25, $30
Spring Overcoats	$8, $10, $12
Tailor-Made	$15, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30

Wilde's Clothing House,

State and Madison-sts., Chicago.

FRANK REED.....Manager

Friedrichshall.

THE TONIC APERIENT WATER.

"Under its regular use the appetite becomes markedly increased."

William Whitla, M. D.,
Phys. Belfast and Ulster Hospitals.

USES.

1. As a customary Aperient. 2. Against obstinate Constipation. 3. As a Corrector of Digestion. 4. In Congestion and Inflammation of the Bowels. 5. Against Biliary Disorders and Gall Stones. 6. In the successful treatment of Piles. 7. For the prevention of Uric Acid, Gravel, and Stone in the Bladder, and for the cure of Gout. 8. A valuable alterative and purifier of the Blood, and an active Diuretic. 9. A Potent Agent against Scrofula.

The ordinary dose is a large wineglassful (4 ounces). Most efficacious when taken fasting and mixed with an equal quantity of hot water

"I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. The LONGER it is taken the SMALLER is the quantity necessary to effect the purpose."

Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S., Lond.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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—OF THE—

NEW RETAIL

PALACE DRY GOODS HOUSE

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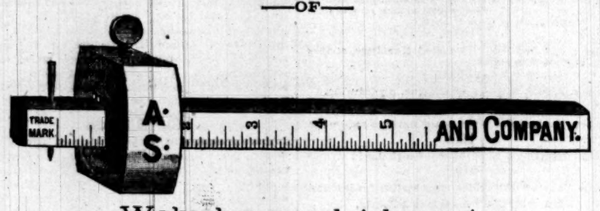


Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

We invite attention to our large and well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

Pronounced by all the most attractive display of the season. Our stock comprises goods from all the Foreign markets, and of the newest and latest patterns, purchased with great care.

FIRST FLOOR.

Dress Goods and Novelties

Of Exclusive and Rich Designs.

Black Silk Department,

COMPLETE.

Goods from every reliable manufacturer. The only bona-fide guaranteed Black Silk Sale ever offered in Chicago.

Linen Department.

HANDKERCHIEFS in French Patterns. Goods of all the latest designs, and simply beautiful.

Trimming Department.

ALL OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES AND PATTERNS to suit the most fastidious.

Millinery Department.

The LARGEST and FINEST ever displayed. Also the largest line of PARISIAN STYLES ever brought to this market. CHILDREN'S HATS A SPECIALTY.

Suit and Cloak Department.

Garments of all the latest styles, selected with greatest care, and in charge of competent people.

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

Suits for Boys and Girls.

Also, Suits for Servants.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

We invite inspection and comparison of prices in HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.

Umbrellas and Canes

From London, Vienna, and Berlin. Also PARASOLS and FANS in rich and unique designs.

Our Shawl and Curtain Departments

Have never been equaled in this city. Case after case of new goods will be placed on sale every day this week.

A. S. Gage and Company,

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

CONTINUATION SALE

—OF—

BLACK SILKS.

Foreign and American Black Silks

Direct from the Looms to the Consumer.

We have procured the entire production of

Messrs. ANTOINE GUINET ET CIE,

LYONS, FRANCE,

Also the entire stock of a leading AMERICAN MANUFACTURER, making a purchase unprecedented in the annals of the Dry-Goods Trade.

TODAY'S ATTRACTIONS.

SIMPLY LOOK!!!

100 Pieces Black Satin Rhadames,

Full 20 Inches Wide, good, reliable quality,

75c.

"SPECIAL."

250 Pieces Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks,

50 different colors to select from,

85c.

Worth $1.10.

117 to 123 State Street.

Branch, 22d-st. and Wabash-av.

GUARANTEED AS ADVERTISED TRADE MARK

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

It is in every way creditable to seller and buyer.

Upholstery AND Curtain Department

Opened Less Than Six Months Ago and Flourishing.

NOW OPEN!

RICH AND EFFECTIVE DESIGNS IN

PORTIERES,

Silk Brocades, Sik Velours, Satin Damasks, Silk and Mohair Plushes, &c.

MANTEL AND BOOKCASE

CURTAINS!

Cluny, Colbert, Tambour, Brussels, Applique, and Madras Curtains, &c.

It seems superfluous to add that our prices are invariably the lowest.

Estimates and Drawings Furnished.

State and Madison-sts.

No Expense or Pains Will Be Spared to Make This the Most Popular Departm'nt in Chicago.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hamilton & Stanley, at 96 Washington-st., Chicago, Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. G. HAMILTON,
P. E. STANLEY.

Chicago, Ill., April 7, 1886.

D. G. Hamilton will remove about May 1st to Room 8, No. 96 Washington-st., and engage in the busines of Real Estate, Rents, and Loans.

P. E. Stanley will remain at 96 Washington-st. and engage in Bonds, Stocks, Loans, Investment Securities, and Western Farm Mortgages.

WAUKESHA'S

PUREST WATER, FROM

ACME MINERAL SPRING.

DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

10 Gallons for $1.00.

No. 2444 Cottage Grove-av.

Telephone No. 8174.

Drink the World-Renowned

BETHESDA.

The Purest and Finest Table Water in the World.

DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

No. 146 State-st.

Telephone No. 87.

The "Otto" Gas Engine.

For driving freight and passenger elevators; for pumping water for residences, flats, and hydraulic elevators; for power in shops, stores, printing-offices, warehouses, and light manufacturers' industries. For the above and similar purposes it is the most popular motor in the market, unrivaled for convenience, safety, reliability, and economy.

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
214 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

for a party of enterprise and ability with moderate capital to secure the State right (entire absolute control) for the

STANDARD ELECTRIC CLOCK.

Accurate, Reliable, Perfection; adopted by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. system, MACKAY-BENNETT CABLE CO., NEW YORK CABLE R. R. and others. An assured success wherever introduced, yielding Large Profits on a small outlay. Call on or write to STANDARD ELECTRIC CLOCK CO., 253 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT.

Offices and Floor Space

In the Mail Building, 116 & 118 Fifth-av., near Madison-st. Ready for occupancy May 1st. Commercial and mercantile rooms in every size. Prices very reasonable. Apply to JOHN WAIN, Real Estate and Renting Agent, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT!

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 10.

TO RENT.

Part of store 94 State-st., with two-thirds of show-window. A fine upright showcase for sale.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.

FOR RENT.

That new Two-Story and Basement Store, 25x86, No. 16 Fourth-av., near the club house, east of Board of Trade. If you want to see a nice building look at it.

TO RENT.

A residence or flat with water-closet and bathroom near to sleeping rooms is unsafe to live in without a Germicide rented from and inspected monthly by the GERMICIDE CO., 305 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL $4.49

Sale of Ladies' extra choice French Kid Hand-Turn Button Boots, in Spanish Arch and New York shapes, six widths and all sizes. While other dealers are asking $7.00, my price for this week only will be $4.49.

B. F. DeMUTH

150 STATE-ST.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

(Successors to SEA & CO.),

122 and 124 State-st.

We are going to talk about Damask today, which will be found in our Linen Department, originally manufactured in Damascus, whence its name. It was distinguished by its ornamental Woven Figures of Fruits & Flowers, Animals and Landscape. We get ours from Portadown, Lisbon, and Belfast, and some from Germany. We commence with Table Damask, two yards wide, in plain centre and colored borders, $1.25, $1.50, and colored border and colored stripes in centre for fruit $2, such as we see in the Cafes in Paris. Barnsley Damask comes next, from old Barnsley, in Yorkshire. There you can order your Damask made to order, with your name on and size to suit. We have Barnsley Damask in all qualities, from 35c to finest goods imported. Then comes German Damask. Now, the Germans have been creeping up for the last few years in this Damask business, and they make some of the finest in the market. We have them from 35c up, in all widths, in both bleached and cream color. We have also the German Toilenette, Turkey Red, in figured, striped, and fancy checks, from 25c up to the finest imported. Then for Napkins. We have them both Barnsley and Irish, in all sizes, cream color and bleached, from the little small napkin they give you in a restaurant to the real large one that makes you feel you are going to have a good dinner; but especially cheap a 3-4 Napkin at $1.47 and a 5-8 Napkin at 89c. Plain White Lunch Cloths, Napkins to match, is the thing nowadays. We have these from $4.00 to $12.50. Next is Towels. Linen Plush Towels, white and fancy Turkish Towels for the bath-room or a wash on a warm day. What pleasure to wipe on a good towel. Why, it's the best half of the wash. We have them from 8c to $1.25 each, and Elephant Huck, with its hummocks all over of downy linen, a regular sponge for water. And the bath Towel, so called; pity the poor sinner does penance on them, covered from end to end with scratchy linen. We have them in large assortment, at any price, and Family Towels of all classes 10c, $2.50 each. And then we have Quilts, real Marseilles, named after old Marseilles on the Mediterranean, all pure white and full sizes, from 75c up to the finest imported, and one great bargain at $1.79. And we have some Splashers, printed designs of the Morning Dip, the Tug of War, from the Owl Country, etc., pure linen. You can wash them, full size, and the price is 15c. About our Linens and Towels. We have the pick of the market, and what we have is here today and gone tomorrow. Next to the Linens is Wash Goods. The thing now in vogue is the Bombay Crinkles, said to be worn by the Parsees and made from the fine cotton of India. These goods wash and retain their crinkly appearance on account of their peculiar weave. They come in stripes in all colors, and are retailed at the low price of 12 1-2 cents. Then comes Satines at 12 1-2 cts. A few years ago it was impossible to buy any fast color Satines at less than 37 1-2 cts.; now we sell good quality and fast color at 12 1-2 cts., in beautiful styles. We could enumerate quality after quality of wash goods had we space, but we want to mention Ginghams especially. One quality Scotch Ginghams, in all the clan patterns, the finest goods in the market, and only 19c, and the new Tufted Ginghams. These are tufted in combinations of every hue, something, in fact, entirely new. We have a large assortment and the price is 35 cts.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

NO LET-UP IN THE WAR IN NORTHWESTERN FREIGHTS.

A Possibility that the Contagion May Be Communicated to the Passenger Department—Difficulties in the Milling-in-Transit Business—The Chicago & Atlantic Evidently Still on Top—Dissatisfied Sheep Raisers and Shippers.

There have been no new developments in the Northwestern freight war since Saturday. All the roads are now quoting the 10-cent and 8-cent rates on the various classes of freight between Chicago and St. Paul, and the roads are doing such heavy business at these low rates that by the time the troubles are settled and rates restored merchants and warehouses will be so well stocked with goods that for some months thereafter the business of the roads will remain exceptionally light. While it is not probable that rates will go still lower, there is no prospect at present of a speedy advance. Efforts are still being made to bring about a meeting of the General Managers of the various Northwestern lines in order to consider the existing trouble and see if an agreement for the maintenance of higher rates cannot be made. The managers have been sounded whether it would be convenient for them to attend such a meeting some time next week. While none of them objected to a meeting, several of them stated that it would be impossible for them to attend a meeting next week. It is, therefore, impossible to say when it will be convenient for all the managers to attend a meeting. If a meeting is held it is hardly probable that a new agreement can be made. The Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul, which are most anxious to bring about an advance in rates to a basis of 30 cents or 35 cents, first-class Chicago to St. Paul, do not desire an immediate reorganization of the pool or a full restoration of the old tariff rates. On the other hand, the Burlington, while it no longer insists that the Omaha troubles should be settled at the same time, does insist that all Northwestern traffic must be pooled and reported at full tariff rates before it will consent to an advance of the existing rates. Such an arrangement would place the lines having superior lake connections at a great disadvantage during the summer months, and for this reason they cannot afford to have the business pooled at full tariff rates during the summer.

Fears are expressed that the putting on of fast passenger-trains by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis will lead to a war on passenger rates. The Rock Island (Albert Lea Route) will not be able to meet the fast time by the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul. Its managers have all along declared that if the other roads should shorten their time they would consider it a cut in rates, and meet the extra time made by the other roads with a corresponding reduction in fares. If the Rock Island sticks to this principle it is hard to see how a general demoralization in Northwestern passenger rates can be avoided, as the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul will no doubt meet any rates the Rock Island may make.

"Milling in Transit" Business.

About a month ago a difference arose between the General Freight Agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Commissioner Carman of the Northwestern Traffic Association regarding the right of the Minneapolis & St. Louis or any other member of the association to apply their local transit on shipments of wheat destined to or milled in transit at local points on the line of either of the members of the association between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Transfer and Chicago, the Minneapolis & St. Louis claiming that it had a perfect right to use its local transit on such shipments, and that the same did not come under the auspices of the association, for the reason, as he claims, that it is purely local business originating on its line west of Minneapolis, and therefore not poolable. Commissioner Carman claimed that if shipments were to local points on transit account it interfered with the sub-pool on wheat milled in transit, and, believing that the original intention of the agreement was to cover into the sub-pool the tonnage of all wheat milled at local points when passing through St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Transfer, he ruled that all shipments billed with transit privileges via the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway on transit account to local points shall be covered into the sub-pool. The Minneapolis & St. Louis appealed from the decision of the Commissioner, and it was therefore decided to refer the matter to Arbitrator Bogue for arbitration. Mr. Bogue has just decided that the ruling of the Commissioner shall stand, as he had always understood that the sub-pool agreement was formulated for the purpose of providing for any wheat that might be billed from St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Minnesota Transfer to local points on the lines of either of the roads between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Transfer and an association point, and he holds that no line has the right to apply its local transit to shipments made to strictly local points.

As the pool is not now in force the decision of Mr. Bogue has no effect at present, but will be of considerable importance in forming a new pool, as the milling in transit question will then be one of the most difficult problems to be solved.

The Chicago & Atlantic's Competition.

Although the Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee at its meeting last week resolved to take no notice of the Chicago & Atlantic's competition, it finds already that it may not be able to carry out that resolution. The Chicago & Atlantic by systematically cutting the rates seems to get away with a large proportion of the east-bound business. During the last two days, it is claimed, the Chicago & Atlantic took out over 200 through passengers. At its ticket offices the Atlantic charges the regular differential rate of $18.50, but it continues to pay a commission of from $2 to $3 to scalpers, which enables the latter to sell its tickets at $17, while no tickets are sold by the scalpers over the other lines, the latter having abolished commissions in Chicago. The Grand Trunk and Niagara Falls Short Line, which used to receive much business from the scalpers before commissions were abolished, feel sorely agrieved, and demand that immediate steps be taken to stop the diversion of business over the Chicago & Atlantic. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines, which are not so seriously affected by the Atlantic's competition, having never received much support from the scalpers, still insist that no notice should be taken of the Atlantic, but it will be a difficult task to restrain the other roads from meeting the competition in some way or other, unless they are fully protected by the pool. It has been suggested that an appeal be made to the Erie to cut the Atlantic off from its through rate privileges, but this is not likely to be accomplished, as it has a traffic agreement with the Atlantic for the running of through trains. Besides, as the Erie gets its full proportion of the rate from the Atlantic it would hardly throw away the large revenue derived from the business it does in connection with the Atlantic.

Dissatisfied Sheep Raisers and Shippers.

A few months ago all the Western and Northwestern roads agreed to refuse all shipments of sheep in double-deck cars and accept single car shipments only. The cause for this action was that double-deck cars could not well be used for return freight, while single-deck cars could, which made it much more profitable for the roads to take single-deck shipments of sheep, even by making a correspondingly lower rate than for sheep in double-deck cars. The Northwestern roads have lately rescinded that action because the Northern Pacific and Illinois Central Roads refused to abolish double-deck cars because shippers preferred to ship in such cars, but the Western lines still continue to taboo double-deck cars. Last week a delegation of Western sheep-raisers called upon Commissioner Midgley of the Southwestern Railway Association, and protested against the rule prohibiting shipments in double-deck cars, claiming that the rates charged for single-deck shipments are so high as to be prohibitory and prevent shipments to the Chicago and St. Louis markets. They demanded a restoration of double-deck cars, which demand, however, the Commissioner declined to accede to. In order to help them out he promised them to use his efforts to have the rates on sheep in single-deck cars reduced. While this did not entirely satisfy the delegation, yet they thought half a loaf better than none.

The Wisconsin Central.

Judge Shepard yesterday afternoon partly heard the motion for a temporary injunction in the case of the County of Cook against the Wisconsin Central Railway Company to prevent it from running its tracks across the highways in the county without permission. The bill was recently remanded by the Federal court, to which it had been taken before any injunction was obtained. It is said the road in the meantime has nearly completed its line. The argument will be resumed today.

Trying to Fill a Sink-Hole.

RED WING, Minn., April 12.—[Special.]—The sink-hole at Maiden Rock Bluff is causing a great amount of trouble and expense to the Burlington & Northern Railroad Company, it having swallowed up the bed and track again last week. For over four months it has been treated with doses of stone and gravel, and as soon as the grade reaches a hight of from two to six feet above the water it sinks out of sight. There are now more than 100 men at work filling in at the rate of 1,500 cubic yards a day, and it is said that the expense has already exceeded $50,000. The hole is at the crossing of a small angle of Lake Pepin.

A New Illinois Road.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The Galesburg & Rio Railroad Company today filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. It is proposed to construct this road from a point on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, within or near Galesburg, northerly to a connection with the Rio station on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Road. The capital stock will be $260,000 and the principal office at Galesburg. The incorporators and first Board of Directors are L. O. Goddard, Frank S. Bagg, W. J. Fabian, J. L. Lathrop of Chicago, and Charles W. Darrow of South Evanston.

Notes.

The flood in the Ohio River having subsided, the Kankakee Line (Big Four) is again prepared to take freight through to all points without danger of delay.

The Union Pacific Railway has made special rates on emigrant movables to nineteen different points on its lines in Nebraska and Colorado, which are from four to 20 cents lower than the old tariff rates.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a resolution protesting against the erection of a bridge at Cairo, Ill, according to the plan proposed by its promoters, "because it will seriously interfere with river navigation."

A Mattoon, Ill., special says: It is announced that George L. Bradbury, General Manager, and H. C. Parker, Traffic Manager, of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad have tendered their resignations to the new management, the Evansville & Terre Haute.

A special cable from London says: Baring Bros. & Co., in pursuance of new arrangements with the Canadian Government, will today invite applications for $20,000,000 Canadian Pacific Railway first-mortgage bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The official statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shows a net revenue for the last year of $100,000 in excess of working expenses and all fixed charges.

The annual report of the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, shows the total earnings were $1,946,790—a decrease of about $300,000 compared with 1884. The operating expenses and taxes amounted to $1,347,839—a light decrease over the previous year. The funded debt Dec. 1 was $5,299,000. The report of the Land Commissioner of the road shows that during the year 1885 there was sold land and timber to the aggregate amount of $49,044.

The lines interested in the Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, and Illinois traffic give notice that the circular of Jan. 9, 1885, authorizing rates on stock cattle and stock hogs from Chicago, Milwaukee, and points common therewith to all points in Iowa, has been canceled. Hereafter current tariff rates on stock cattle and stock hogs will be charged from Chicago, Milwaukee, and points common therewith to all points in Illinois and Iowa, also points in Wisconsin south of (but not including) the Prairie du Chien Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The continued diversion of east-bound freight from Chicago via the Wabash, Grand Trunk, and Lehigh Valley Roads is giving the trunk lines much concern. The Lehigh Valley is not a member of the trunk lines and can therefore make whatever rates it pleases. Commissioner Guilford has opened correspondence with the Traffic Manager of the Lehigh Valley, imploring him to stop the cutting of rates. So far no notice has been taken by the Lehigh Valley of the trunk-lines' appeal, but it is understood that the Lehigh Valley claims that it simply met cut rates made by the Lackawanna, and that it means to continue to meet any rate made by this or any other of the trunk lines.

The Davenport, Rock Island & Moline Association has just issued the following new tariff on freight between Chicago and points common therewith and Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline: First class, 50 cents; second class, 40 cents; third class, 30 cents; fourth class, 20 cents; fifth class, 18 cents; class A, 16.5 cents; class B, 14.7 cents; class C, 12.3 cents; class D, 9.7 cents; wheat or flour, 13.8 cents; other grain, 12 cents. The same rates apply between Milwaukee or St. Louis and Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline. The Rock Island takes all the Chicago business, the Milwaukee & St. Paul all the Milwaukee business, and the Burlington all the St. Louis business.

A SOUTHWESTERN ELECTION.

The Choice of Thomas Tearney for School Trustee Declared Void—Another Election to Be Held.

School Township 38, Range 13, to the southwest of the city, has again come before the public in connection with the doings of the officeholding gang who have been running it at their own sweet will. The township consists of eighteen sections of the west part of the Town of Lake and eighteen sections of the eastern part of the Town of Lyons. There are about six school districts. It possesses 640 acres of school land—thanks to the watchful guardianship of County Superintendent Albert G. Lane, who has freqently interposed to prevent its being sold for a mere trifle. The management of this property is vested under the School law in three trustees who have also the power to appoint the School Treasurer. The trustees are elected for three years—one each year. The term of one—Thomas Tearney—expired last Saturday and he sought reëlection. The office, as might be expected, is a pretty important one. It is doubly important to Thomas Tearney, as his brother, Mike Tearney of the Stock-Yards, is School Treasurer, a position to which a very handsome income is attached. One of the hold-over trustees, a German, is opposed to continuing "Mike" as the Township Treasurer. If this German trustee were reinforced in the board by a man of his way of thinking Tearney, who is a Justice of the Peace, would have to go. But Tearney does not want to go. He wants to be continued in office, and his brother wants to be trustee in order to keep him there. But the Tearneys appear to have a wholesome fear of a fair vote, and although the School law distinctly states that at elections for School Trustees in the townships there shall be at least four polling-places conveniently located for the voters the outgoing trustee, Tearney, who was a candidate for reëlection, and one of his colleagues issued notices which provided only for one polling-place, and that was located in the extreme northeastern corner of the district, about eight miles distant from the section where the largest taxpayers of the town reside. A man named Schwing, a gardener at the Tremont gardens, on Western avenue, was nominated against Tearney for trustee, but it was apparent early Saturday afternoon that there would be nothing like fair play at the one poll in the extreme corner; patent affidavits were on hand in large quantities, and a large contingent was in the neighborhood—composed of habitués of the Stock-Yards. Mr. Schwing and his supporters refused to participate in the farce and withdrew long before the alleged polls closed. A party of them called on County Superintendent Lane yesterday and detailed the circumstances as above set forth. Later the judges of election made return of the single poll. Mr. Lane promptly declared that there should be a new election. The proceedings in connection with the alleged one last Saturday were clearly illegal. There should have been four polling-places according to the law.

By the time the new election takes place the control of the Lake police force will have passed away from Mr. Tearney's friends at the Stock-Yards, and there will be a chance for a full vote and a fair count. It may be added that in case Tearney Jr. and his brother trustees refuse to call a new election Superintendent Lane is empowered to call one.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the People's Reform party of the Stock-Yards district threaten to contest the election of Messrs. Hahn, Fallon, and Phillips, directors recently declared elected, on the grounds that there were repeating and fraudulent voting.

Sick and bilious headache and all derangements of stomach and bowels cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

TWO LIVES SACRIFICED.

A Wisconsin Farmer Shoots His Tenant Dead and Then Kills Himself.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—William Wagner, in the Town of Lincoln, this county, became enraged at T. Moe, one of his tenants, at about 8 o'clock this morning, and, procuring a shotgun heavily loaded with buckshot, emptied its contents into Moe, killing him almost instantly. Wagner, still carrying his gun, which he had reloaded, was driven into his house and surrounded by a score of sturdy farmers. Soon the watchers heard a loud report from within, followed by the shattering of a front window and a volume of blue smoke. As none was wounded outside, as soon as a volunteer could be found the house was entered, and the murderer was found lying upon the floor dead. Moe, the murdered man, leaves a small family. Wagner is said to have struck his wife a blow on the head from the effects of which she was made insane, and now lives at an asylum. Others say he was insane himself.

Care and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will banish colds and coughs. Price 25 cents a bottle.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
EXTRA!
MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1886—One Week Only.
MODJESKA.
REPERTORY:
Monday and Tuesday evenings, TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA (first time in this city); Wednesday afternoon, CAMILLE; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, DONNA DIANA (first time in this city); Friday evening (anniversary of Shakspeare's birthday), when will be presented his comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT; Saturday afternoon, AS YOU LIKE IT; Saturday evening, last appearance of Modjeska, MARY STUART.
N. B.—Sale of Seats will commence this TUESDAY, MORNING, APRIL 13.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
A Great Hit! Immense Success!!
A Perfect Ovation to the Champion!!!
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
JOHN L. SULLIVAN AND Lester and Allen's Big Minstrels.
40 STARS 40.
Introducing the World's Champion, John L. Sullivan, in Grecian and Roman Statuary.
Everything New.
SUNDAY, April 18th, America's Representative Comedian, John T. Raymond, in "THE MAGISTRATE."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Absolutely Respectable
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
For Week Beginning Monday, April 12,
The Spinning-Wheel Races, by 20 Æsthetic Angel Maidens, 20. Boston's Swell Society Sensation. In the Theatre, the Bijou Opera Co.—The Mascotte.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Absolutely Respectable
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
For Week Beginning Monday, April 12,
JO-JO, THE DOG-FACED BOY.
The Last Chance to See the Human Skye Terrier. A Score of Other Novelties. In the Theatre—The Richmond and Glenroy Big Burlesque Co. in The Lawn Tennis Pleasure Seekers.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
THREE GRAND CONCERTS BY THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Herr Wilhelm Gerricke, Conductor.
58 PERFORMERS 58
Monday, April 19.
Tuesday, April 20.
Wednesday, April 21.
Soloists:
Mme. Fursch-Madi, Soprano.
Annie Louise Powell, Contralto.
Franz Kneisell, Violinist.
T. Adamowski, Violinist.
Fritz Geise, Violoncello.
Prices, $1, 75c, 50c. Sale begins Thursday, April 15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.......................MANAGER.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS! THIS WEEK ONLY!
THE
EMMA ABBOTT
GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Tonight, Tomorrow Night, and Wednesday Matinee—The Mikado. Thursday—Martha. Friday—Bohemian Girl. Saturday Matinee—Traviata. Saturday Evening—Il Trovatore.
Next Week—The Milan Grand Italian Opera Co.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.——Fire-Proof.
TONIGHT—TONIGHT. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Return of the New York Success. THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE WEEK.
ENGAGED.
By W. S. Gilbert, author of "The Mikado," etc. Greater than the "Mikado." More Amusing than "Patience." Finer than "Pinafore." Three Nights Only. "The Best Comedy Company seen in this city since Wyndham appeared."—the unanimous voice of public and press. Thursday Evening Sothern's Great New York Hit, "Whose Are They?"

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
GEO. W. CABLE,
The distinguished writer, in readings from his own works.
Tonight, "POSSON JONE."
And selections from "Dr. SEVIER." Wednesday and Friday evenings, "GRANDE POINTE." Thursday evening, "DR. SEVIER." Saturday Matinee, "POSSON JONE."
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly—Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2—300th Performance of the Funniest Comedy-Drama of the day,
SILVER SPUR.
A Talented Company—including Miss BLANCHE VAUGHAN. "An exquisite impersonation of mischievous girlhood." Monday next—Folly Burlesque Co.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Crowded and delighted audiences greet with unanimous approval the latest success of the
KIRALFY BROTHERS'
New, Romantic, Lyric, and Dramatic Spectacle,
THE RATCATCHER;
or, The Pied Piper of Hamelin.
Mr. Hubert Wilke in the title role. Grand Ballet and Chorus. First Ratcatcher matinee tomorrow.

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE OF THE REBELLION,
SHILOH!
Is depicted to the life at the GREAT PANORAMA on Michigan-av., near Madison-st.
Open Day and Evening.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of.....................J. M. HILL
Every Evening and Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, LILLIAN LEWIS in the Powerful Drama, "ARTICLE 47."
Sunday, April 18—McCaull Opera Company in "MIKADO."

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
Between State and Dearborn.
MIKADO
3d Month. 9th Week.
CHICAGO HOME OPERA CO. NO. 2.
INSTANTANEOUS HIT! GREAT CAST!
Pronounced by all as GREAT!
25c—No Higher—50c.
☞ First Sunday Night Performance April 18th.
MIKADO

CHATTANOOGA.
STORMING OF
MISSION RIDGE.
HISTORICALLY CORRECT Battle Panorama.
Open daily, Sunday included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Panorama-place.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division,
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees. The Strongest American Play Ever Presented,
THE PLANTER'S WIFE.
With Mr. HARRY LACY, supported by a Powerful Company. Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next week, Miss Lillian Lewis in "Article 47."

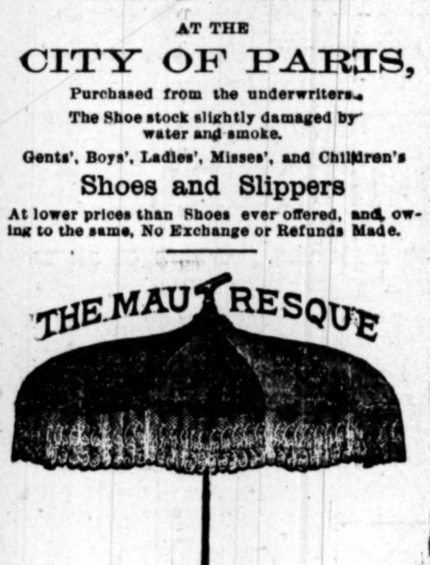
STANDARD THEATRE.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!! TONIGHT!!!
MR. M. B. CURTIS,
In his Latest Success,
"SPOT CASH."
Next Week, "The Planter's Wife."

BATTERY "D" ARMORY.
CITRUS FAIR.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Will continue for a few days longer.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight! Tonight! Tonight!
MISS KATE CASTLETON in
"CRAZY PATCH."
Introducing the latest original songs.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
TABLEAUX SOLIEL!
Creole Wonder, King Pow-Wow, Fiji, Family, Wondero, etc. Campbell's Novelty Congress.

ASK
YOURSELF THIS QUESTION: Do I need any Dress Goods, any Silks, Satins, or Velvets? Do I need a pair of Curtains, a pair of Shoes, or Gloves, or a new Parasol, a new Spring Bonnet (I'm ashamed to wear my old hat any longer)—should I get a Fan while they're so cheap? And if the answer is YES it is not alone to your interest but it's your duty to visit the
City of Paris
STATE AND WASHINGTON STS.
CHICAGO.
BECAUSE
JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.
Can positively save you money on every article you buy.
READ! HERE IS PROOF.
Dress Goods.
50 pcs. genuine French Tricot, in ecru, tan, French Gray, Scarlet, and every shade imaginable, worth $1.50,
98c.
50 pcs. Silk and Wool Imported Novelties, stripes and plain to match,
36c.
25 pcs. French Satins, new designs, a yard wide,
25c.
50 pcs. Foulard Cambrics, satin finish, a yard wide,
10c.
Large assortment of best Dress Ginghams in stripes
10c.
Paris Boucle Sackings, the most stylish for Jackets,
$1.50, $1.75, and $2.50.
City of Paris Dry Goods House.
Silks and Velvets.
Tomorrow, large Silk sale at the smallest prices you can buy for anywhere.
79c,
24-inch Ottoman Striped Silk, worth $1.50.
59c,
Woven Satin Striped Surah, all colors, worth $1.25.
39,
Dress Satins, all colors, worth 75c.
City of Paris Dry Goods House.
Curtain Dept.
Special Prices. Special Designs.
The Arcadian design, 7 yards, taped, double-thread lace, worth $2.50,
$1.65 per pair.
The "Duchess" design, our exclusive pattern, they are worth $3.90,
$2.50 per pair.
The "City of Paris" design, is a precise copy of a $50 Brussels Lace Curtain,
Only $5.50 per pair.
City of Paris Dry Goods House.
FIRE SALE
Of the W. H. Brown & Bros.' State Street
Shoe Stock
AT THE
CITY OF PARIS,
Purchased from the underwriters.
The Shoe stock slightly damaged by water and smoke.
Gents', Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Children's
Shoes and Slippers
At lower prices than Shoes ever offered, and, owing to the same, No Exchange or Refunds Made.
THE MAURESQUE



$2.25.
Parasols.
Black Satin, Tep-Ribbed, 4-inch Silk Lace, trimmed with Colored Silk Linings,
Choice, $2.25.
City of Paris Dry Goods House.
MILLINERY
We continue to show a full line of
Hats and Bonnets
Of the latest styles, which we are offering at very low prices.
Hats Trimmed Free of Charge.
Also a large assortment of Lace and Silk Caps, and everything belonging to a first-class Millinery Establishment.
City of Paris Dry Goods House.
Glove Dept.
200 dozen Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, in all colors, including tans and browns, heavy silk-embroidered backs, worth $1.50,
79c pair.
JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.
DO THE
Glove Business
Of Chicago at the
CITY OF PARIS
Dry Goods House,
100-104 State-st.,
Cor. Washington.

Spring Medicine
WHAT EVERYBODY NEEDS
Words of Wisdom—How to Avoid That Tired Feeling—Scrofulous Humors in the Blood, Etc.
Everybody needs and should take a good spring medicine, for two reasons:
1st, The body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season.
2d, The impurities which have accumulated in the blood should be expelled, and the system given tone and strength, before the prostrating effects of warm weather are felt.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best spring medicine. It purifies the blood. It sharpens the appetite. It tones the digestion. It overcomes debility. It builds up the whole system. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.
"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine, and I find it just the thing. It tones up my system and makes me feel like a different man. My wife takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit from it." FRANK C. TURNER, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Friend street, Boston, Mass.
That Tired Feeling
Which is so distressing and often so unaccountable in the spring months is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength and vigor in place of weakness and languor, rouses the torpid liver, braces up the nerves, and clears the mind.
"When in the spring I felt all run down and debilitated I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine to build me up. My wife also, after much physical prostration, found in its use new life and lasting benefit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet-fever, its effect was marvelous, entirely removing the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health." E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.
Biliousness
Is more prevalent in the spring than at any other season, the symptoms being bitter taste, offensive breath, tongue coated, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of appetite. If this condition is allowed to continue serious consequences may follow. The best known anti-bilious remedies are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla, in such proportion as to derive the full medicinal effects without disturbance to the system.
"During the spring and summer I was troubled with biliousness and loss of appetite. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and did so with the best results. I have recommended it to a great many of my customers, to whom it has given entire satisfaction." E. R. NOWLAND, druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bright and Healthy
"Last spring my whole family took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The result is that all have been cured of scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy as possibly can be. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla also good for catarrh, with which I have been troubled since the War. Nothing did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla." WM. B. ATHERTON, Passaic, N. J.
"My wife thinks there is nothing like Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we are never without it in the house." F. H. LATIMER, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

The Michigan Central Rail Road Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3rd, 1886.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next (being the sixth day of said month), at 10 o'clock a. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF APPLETON ELECTRIC STREET R'Y CO., APPLETON, Wis., April 8, 1886.
Sealed proposals for the immediate construction of 2½ miles of street railway in this city will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., April 19, 1886. All materials furnished by Street Railway Co. The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications will be furnished by applying at this office. Appleton Electric Street R'y Co., by T. W. ORBISON, Sec'y.

UNION FOLDING BED,
The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed
The only Perfect Bed!! 40 Styles: $20 up. The only adjustable suspension spring.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 Wabash Ave. Chicago, 19 Bond St. New York.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil-Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

FURNITURE FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES!
224 to 228 Wabash-av., C. C. Holton.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Sail every Saturday from
NEW YORK for GLASGOW via Londonderry
Cabin passage, $50 to $60. Second Class, $30.
JOINT EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL via Queenstown.
S.S. "America" Sails Wednesday, April 14.
S.S. "City of Rome" Sails Wednesday April 28
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $50 and upwards. Second class, $35.
STEERAGE AT LOWEST RATES.
For cabin plans and all further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

TO EUROPE IN A TRIFLE OVER SIX DAYS
BY THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
"Umbria," "Etruria," "Aurania," and "Servia," 8,500 tons and from 10,000 to 14,000 horse-power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, and MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.
This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
New York, Southampton, Bremen. The fast Express steamers of this company sail every Wednesday, landing passengers in Southampton in less than eight days from New York. These steamers are celebrated for their speed and the comfort afforded passengers. Beginning in May fast Express steamers will also leave New York on Saturdays for Cherbourg, France, landing passengers for Paris. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
FINANCE...Saturday, April 24 | At noon from Rob-
.....Saturday, May 15 | est Stores, Brooklyn.
From Newport News, Va., three days later.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York.
R. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $30 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE! EUROPE!!
Tourist Tickets issued for individual travelers to and in all parts of Europe, in connection with any line of steamers. Special Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July. Programmes by mail.
THOS. COOK & SON, 106 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

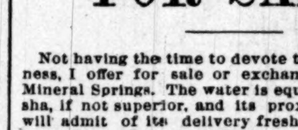
PAPER-FLOWER MATERIALS AND FRENCH TISSUES,
Wholesale and retail. Flowers and lamp-shades on hand and to order, also instruction flowers. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Send for prices. Indestructible Novelty Co., 333 Sixth-av., first flight, New York.

W. T. MOORE & CO.
(Successors to SEA & CO.),
122 and 124 State-st.
OUR GRAND
MILLINERY OPENING
Being so successful we are encouraged to continue the
Grand Display
ON
Tuesday & Wednesday.
1,000 SOUVENIRS!
Retained for these Two Days,
The Floral Decorations will be Distributed to the Ladies
WEDNESDAY.

Hill's East Indian
MANIOCA
Most delicious and healthful. A pound package makes a DESSERT for 25 persons. Delightful with cream or wine sauce. Unsurpassed for BLANC-MANGE, thickening BEEF BROTH, etc. Ask your grocer for it. Retail price, 20c a package. Sold wholesale by
J. B. Inderrieden & Bro., Sprague, Warner & Co.,
Reid, Murdoch & Fischer, Franklin MacVeagh & Co.,
H. C. & C. Durand, Steele-Wedeles Co.,
Gray & Kingman, McNeil & Higgins.
JAMES P. SMITH, Importer, 49 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.
Not having the time to devote to the spring business, I offer for sale or exchange the Magnesia Mineral Springs. The water is equal to the Waukesha, if not superior, and its proximity to Chicago will admit of its delivery fresh from the springs every day. There is no better water for the manufacture of ginger ale, or to carbonate. For further information address
J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN IS OFFERED ON each of the following pianos named below, for all cash, or on easy payments:

Story & Camp, upright	$151
Collier & Collier	100
New England	175
Briggs	150
Haines Bros	250
Camp & Co	150
Steinway & Sons, square	150
Decker Bros	175
Higgins	125
Hallet & Cumston	100
Hallet & Davis	190
Stoddard & Dunham	50

ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

AT PIANO AND ORGAN WAREROOMS OF W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts., can be found not only the largest assortment of new and second-hand pianos in this city, but at prices and terms of sale that defy competition.
New pianos—Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson & Kimball.
Second-hand pianos—$35, $40, $45, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, etc. Will allow price paid for second-hand pianos any time within two years towards new instrument.
All new pianos warranted for five years.
Tuning, repairing, and polishing done promptly by skillful workmen.
Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
Two hundred new pianos to rent.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., has now on hand a large assortment of the best makes of pianos and organs, new and second-hand, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $225 and upward, on terms to suit customers. Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; pianos for rent, part of rentals allowed if purchased; tuning, repairing, and moving of pianos done by experienced men at lowest rates. Warerooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

A FEW SECOND-HAND MASON & HAMLIN organs; also some discontinued styles; all of best quality; will be
SOLD AT A BARGAIN
for Cash or on Easy Payments.
Fine piano tuning and repairing a specialty.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

COMPLETE STOCK OF ENGLE & CO. PIANOS; new Eastern made pianos, $150-$200; payments $15 cash and $6 monthly; second-hand, upright and square pianos at a sacrifice.
S. STRAUSS, 60 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CONCERT GRAND PIANO. Also fine organ. At Flat C Masury Building, 192 Michigan-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$115 BUYS A 7-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, easy payments. J. O. TWICHILL, 150 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—MAN OF BUSINESS ability and capital sufficient to carry on grain commission business in Duluth. Advertiser has the business, but needs $10,000 and the services of a good man; no speculation; all legitimate business. Address A 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000: this is worth investigation. K 67, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M-K-E: PLEASE INQUIRE.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—CHORUS SINGERS FOR GRAND opera; tenors, sopranos, and contraltos. Apply to Chicago Dramatic Agency, 116 Monroe-st., Suite 10, before 9 a. m. Tuesday. G. A. VINTON, Manager.

WOULD LIKE A PLACE AS SOPRANO singer in church choir. W 49, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing. Ladies attended by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 364 State-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.
ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3036, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Uale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor Wallace—A. Kasman, Druggist.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.
WEST DIVISION.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James E. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 623, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. G. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
LARRABEE-ST., 675, cor. Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722.—John A. Braun, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722.—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SILVER SCOTCH TERRIER. $5 REward for his return to 3166 Lake Park-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, TRUSTworthy man possessing a good English education. Can turn his hand to general office or store work. Al recommends. Address K 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER by a single man of 30; throughly versed in double entry; possessing first-class references; quick and reliable worker; permanent position. Address K 5, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—ON ROAD, IN house, or city salesman for good commission house; eight years' experience in butter and eggs. References. Address three days Brevoort House, after Hampton, Franklin Co., Ia. A. C. CLARK.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS traveling salesman on the road; has had eight years' experience in the grocery business. Can furnish the best of references. Address H 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A WALL-PAPER salesman, well acquainted with the trade, is open for an engagement. Address K 75, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cake baker; can also make candies and ice-cream. Address K 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY THOROUGH general bookbinder as foreman; can marble and finish; twenty years' experience. Address BOOKBINDER, 112 West Monroe-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEdish man as coachman; willing to work around house. Address AUG. WALSTROM, 192 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; 20 years' experience. Best of reference from last employers. Address K 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN having experience as general merchant wishes position as manager in some business; would prefer to go into the country and handle stock. References. Address G 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands gardening, lawn, milking, etc. Good recommendations from last place. Address K 77, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man, some kind of position of trust; speaks English and German. References. Address K [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS as cook and second girl; can give references; city or country; call for 2 days. 76 Hurlbut-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT seamstress, family sewing or by the day. Address O G 39, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as nurse; will assist in second work and sewing. Best city references. No postals answered. Please call at 177 Maxwell-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; willing to make myself generally useful in every department; respectable widower's family preferred. Give unexceptionable references. 2833 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent and well-trained servants of all nationalities for the North, South, and West Sides can obtain such at the THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 10 South Throop-st. Telephone 4,[illegible].

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FEW MEN TO SELL LIGHTning-rods; experienced men preferred. Address F. A. SMITH, Rochester, Ind., Box 33.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO sell an old established line of hardware specialties on commission. To one thoroughly acquainted with the hardware trade in the Northwest a liberal commission will be paid. Apply at 165 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING man to sell quadruple silver-plated ware in the large cities throughout the Northwest; man of experience and acquaintance with the trade desired. [illegible] 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR city trade. State salary and references. Address K 76, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—BRIGHT BOY IN WHOLESALE house; $4 a week, with steady advancement. K 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE A boy for light office work and for running errands. Address in own hand writing and salary wanted K 38, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARPET LAYer; also a good shade cutter and hanger; steady place with first-class house to the right man. Address K 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COATMAKER to go to Wisconsin at once; work by the week or piece. K 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT CUTTER AT 12 Adams-st.

WANTED—IN COMPOSING-ROOM, YOUNG man who has had two or three years' experience. DONOHUE, HENNEBERRY & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—AT "THE COMMERCIAL EXchange," 122 East Randolph-st., Room 1—All kinds of situations and positions procured for bookkeepers, assistants, cashiers, entry and shipping clerks, store and traveling salesmen, watchmen, hotel clerks, janitors, porters, [illegible] etc., etc. Reliable help furnished any moment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN HONEST YOUNG MAN LOcated outside principal cities for position representing an old-established firm in his own [illegible]; salary to begin $70 per month. References [illegible] MANUFACTURER, Lock Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED — 122 PINE-ST., A [illegible] None without best of city references [illegible] apply. Must go to the country in June.

WANTED—GOOD, BRIGHT MAN TO [illegible] in a real-estate office. Address K [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH experience to solicit advertisements for a strictly first-class medium. Good opening; good pay. References required. None but good men need apply. Address W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—122 PINE-ST. A FIRST-CLASS waitress. None without best city references need apply. Must go to the country in June.

WANTED—NEAT AND WILLING GIRL for general housework: German or Swede preferred. Apply at 2605 Forty-eighth-st., third house from corner Madison-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at No. 2810 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, to go to Ravenswood, Ill.; family of seven; good wages to one thoroughly competent. K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING GIRL for general housework. Apply at 39 East Pearson-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN A private family. Best of references required. Call Tuesday at 369 Superior-st., corner of Pine.

WANTED—122 PINE-ST., FIRST-CLASS cook to go to the country in June. None without best of city references need apply.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3125 Wabash-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS. 1914 Indiana-av.

WANTED—5 OR 6 FIRST-CLASS DRESSmakers. Apply at 3110 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE; MUST be willing to go into the country in June. Apply to DR. MITCHELL, 2432 Michigan-av., between 2 and 4.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FOR LAUNDRY; SWEDE PREferred. References required. 1714 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1018 WEST HARRISON-ST.—Good girls for all kinds of housework. Ladies quickly supplied by Mrs. BRIDGET.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take light work at their own homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; great demand for our work. Address, with stamp, Crown Mfg. Company, 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO crochet work at home; steady work; city or country. WESTERN LACE MF'G. CO., 218 State-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE LADY STENOGRApher; must furnish typewriter; position permanent; moderate salary at first. Call at Room 614 First National Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 PARK-ROW—MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT single front room, with board.

470 WABASH-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED single room; best quality board; gas, bath.

1517 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS and superior board for gentlemen. References.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

1823 AND 1825 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms with first-class table-board after May 1. For particulars apply at 3169 Lake Park-av.

PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING FINE residence on Michigan-av. would like to take in some respectable parties in exchange for nice and desirable furniture: excellent table; first-class location. Best of references given and required. Parties preferring to board than to keep house would find this a splendid opportunity. Address K 65, Tribune office.

North Side.

59 RUSH-ST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED room, with board; gentleman and wife.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room and board; also single room.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED alcove room with board.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TWO LARGE furnished front rooms, with board. References.

Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 AND 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices; elegant rooms, 50c to $1 a day.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $5 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN WANT NICE room, with or without board, good locality, easy access to business centre, private family; South Side preferred. References exchanged. K 71, Tribune.

BOARD—WITH 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, for three adults, on North Side, east of Clark-st. References exchanged. Address H L 69, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
4 second-hand landaus.
4 second-hand coupes.
3 second-hand couplets.
3 second-hand broughams.
3 second-hand rockaways.
second-hand buggies, every description, at 26 and 28 Van Buren-st., bankrupt stock of the late P. L. Smith & Co.

FOR SALE—2 FIRST-CLASS COUPE AND buggy horses, one coupe, and one registered Jersey milch cow at less than value on account of removal from city. 2248 Michigan-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECONDhand delivery wagons, with or without tops, trucks, express, furniture, milk, and peddlers' wagons; carts, carriages, buggies, and harness of every description. The largest assortment of vehicles in the city and the cheapest. Good sound horses fit for all use always on hand; can furnish whole rig if desired; will sell on monthly payments and exchange. Horses and wagons for hire; money advanced. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

I WISH TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS HORSE for my rockaway. He must be sound, good sized, stylish, and reliable. Please give full particulars as to age, size, color, and price. Address K 30, Tribune office.

$40 AND UPWARD—FIVE STOUT, SERViceable work horses and mares; also two mares in foal; also span of young, sound, blocky-built Canadian horses, weight 2,600, price per pair $200; also span of good-sized, young, sound, free-working mules, weight 2,200, price $125, including double-harness; also span of Norman mares, little tender-footed, weight 2,500; will suit farming; price $90; also handsome, fast, young, sound, trotting, and road horse, weighs 1,050 pounds, can trot in 2:35; will sell him at less than one-third his value; also 4 trucks, 4 delivery wagons, single and double harness, Brewster buggy, collectors' wagon, etc. Apply to foreman at Cabinet Mfg. Co.'s Stables, rear of residence, 388 Wabash-av. P. S.—Stable, store, and factory to let and fixtures for sale.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; questions answered by mail. Diseases located and cured at once. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., south of Madison. Hours 9 to 5.

ATTENTION—MRS. BISSARA, CLAIRVOYant, tells past and future; fees, 50 cents. 255 and 257 South Clark-st.

CARD AND PALM READER, GIVES NAMES, advice. MRS. DE LACY and assistant, 1913 Wabash-av.

FREE—MRS. W. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, born with double veil, gives your mother's name before marriage; ladies consult free personally or by letter; gents charged. 621 West Van Buren-st.

DR. PAUL, ASTROLOGER AND CLAIRvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York, world-renowned reader of planets; seventh son; 30 years' practice; gives advice on business, marriage, removals, speculations, troubles, and all affairs. True life horoscopes 50 cents.

MRS. LUCIA BROWN IS THE BEST FORTune-teller in the city; nobody should fail to see her; speaks English and German. 353 Sedgwick-st., first flat.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A FINE SET OF NEW BAR fixtures, including counter, mirrors, sideboard, and working board; will set up for purchaser. Carsley & East Manufacturing Co., 2256 South La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX SOLID BRASS GAS FIXTures for store use, good as new; bargain. Call at furniture store 222 Wabash-av.

SAFES—FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF, new and second-hand, at astonishingly low prices this month; six sets of vault doors, 1,450 lbs. each, at $50 each; correspondence solicited. J. GREENHOOD & CO., agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS.

CHAPIN, 91 DEARBORN-ST., BUYS BOOKS. Chapin's is the oldest book house in the city. Chapin pays the cash in your hand. Chapin will buy books in any quantity. Chapin is four doors north of Washington-st. Chapin has the largest stock in the city. Chapin receives books of some kind daily. Chapin always buys anything that is antique.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION FREE—TYPEWRITERS rented; $4 to $8 a month. SEEDS, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 46.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Phrase-writing taught throughout the course. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

PRIVATE TUITION—AN EXPERIENCED teacher has hours for several pupils. Prepares for any of the colleges or United States Academies. Address S 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2219 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone front, 9 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on first floor. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT HOUSE, 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; large yard and stable. 3630 Calumet-av. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2212 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY red brick, swell front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; dining-room on first floor; lot 180 feet deep. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 1 East Fortieth-st. Inquire of C. A. BARKER, 238 South Water-st.

TO RENT—
3228 Wabash-av., a fine modern brown-stone house, elegantly furnished; 12 rooms; D.-R. and K. on main floor; in perfect order.
3230 Wabash-av., fine modern brown-stone house; 12 rooms; D.-R. and K. on main floor; in fine order. B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD-st., near Cottage Grove-av. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

TO RENT—$60, $65, $70.—NEW MODERN 10-room bricks, elegantly papered; in perfect order; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; 810 Oakwood-boulevard; near cars. Owner, 915 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—3342 VERNON-AV., 14-ROOM stone-front residence; rent reasonable. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3406 PRAIRIE-AV.—MARBLE front, 7 rooms and cellar; $41.66.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.: Indiana-av., south of Sixteenth-st., east front, fine 3-story and basement stone-front house, with sub-cellar, well arranged, $100 per month.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—2345 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement dwelling in good repair. Inquire at 2359 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1—10-ROOM HOUSE ON Twenty-fourth-st., east of Wabash-av.; will be put in good repair. Inquire at 2359 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—65 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—TEN-room brick and stone house; furnace, gas, bath, etc.; in good order; very desirable location; $60 per month. WM. GARNETT & CO., 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3150 INDIANA-AV.—INQUIRE of J. RYAN, 161 La Salle-st., Room 70.

TO RENT—NEW, ELEGANT, MODERN 12-room houses at 3315 and 3317 Vincennes-av.; also at 3242 Lake-av. and 3248 Graves-place. Call at 170 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—3628 AND 3630 ELLIS-PARK, octagon stone-front, 10 rooms, first-class order. Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 2-STORIES AND basement, 2958 Indiana-av., 10 rooms; $60; will paper and put in good repair. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3642 VERNON-AV., NINE-ROOM brick dwelling; all modern improvements; $37.50. H. W. MARTIN, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2417 SOUTH PARK-AV., BROWN stone, 11 rooms, sub-cellar, saloon parlors, rear overlooking lake. 2704 Indiana-av., 9-room brick, all conveniences; brick barn. 2951 Indiana-av., 10-room stone-front in fine order. Room 1, 157 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW 22-FOOT WIDE 10-room house; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 114 and 118 Thirty-third-st.; open; go see it.

TO RENT—$25—NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 127A Thirty-fifth-st.; go see it; possession at once.

West Side.

TO RENT—433 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., TWO-story and basement, octagon-front, 10 rooms, gas, bath, and water closet; $35.
383 South Western-av., corner of Lexington-st., a large, elegant 2-story frame-house, with 2-story barn; lot 66x112; $45.
449 South Oakley-av., 9-room frame house; $18.
484 South Western-av., 7-room house; $20. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—840 ADAMS-ST.—AN OCTAGON stone-front dwelling, 10 rooms, in exceptionally fine order, every convenience, furnace, gas fixtures, screens, etc.; $50. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE story brick houses on Pearce-st., with all modern conveniences; near business centre. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 659 Adams-st. Inquire of J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—$40 PER MONTH—ELEGANT 12-room house; parlor and kitchen first floor; large lot; 256 Campbell-av. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—430 CONGRESS-ST.—NEW MODern house, four rooms deep. A. M. EVANS, 234 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$50 TO $60—2-STORY AND CELlar, 9 to 11 room houses, corner Laflin and Harrison-sts.; 656 Harrison-st., with barn; and 529 West Jackson-st. GEO. J. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—566 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—10 rooms; cheap to a good tenant. Address W. M. ADAMS, care Central Elevators.

TO RENT—633 ADAMS-ST., NEAR PAULINA—16-room 3-story and basement brick dwelling, brick barn, south front; splendid neighborhood and good house; possession May 1. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—901 ADAMS-ST.—NEW TWO-story, cellar, and mansard roof. Possession by April 20. JOHN V. HAIR, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—10-room marble-front house, southwest corner Marshfield-av. and Van Buren-st.; an exceedingly pleasant home, fitted up especially for owner, who desires to leave the city; rent low. Inquire on premises or address E. B. SMITH, 110 Lake-st.

TO RENT—743 HARRISON-ST., NEAR PAULina, 2-story and cellar, brick, house has furnace, laundry, speaking-tubes, bath, and two water closets, all modern. Inquire on premises or at 447 Congress-st., near Laflin.

TO RENT—873 WEST MONROE-ST.—$48—2-story and basement brick, pleasant, convenient, in nice order, 10 rooms, gas fixtures, furnace; moderate rent to prompt-paying, good tenant. J. J. WEST, 877 West Monroe-st., or 338 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—912 HARRISON-ST.—$20—COTtage of 5 rooms; convenient to Harrison, Van Buren, and Ogden-av. cars; 77 Artesian-av., $16.50, six-room flat; good order. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—THOSE SMALL AND DESIRAble brick houses, 188 and 190 Walnut-st., to good tenants. Look at them. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., 3-story stone front house, 12 rooms. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—352 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-STORY basement; hot and cold water, furnace, etc. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—719 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, corner Hoyne, 2-story basement brick house. E. J. WICKHAM, 218 La Salle-st., Room 229.

North Side.

TO RENT—476 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY and basement, $65. CHAS. B. KING, 207 Madison.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, 319 Orchard-st., near Garfield-av. W. P. DUNN, 57 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARfield-av., 2 new pressed brick front 9-room houses; every convenience; furnace and laundry; very light; rental $40. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—15-ROOM HOUSE ON LA SALLE-av., near Oak-st.; 9-room flat; 6-room flat. Inquire of HENRY FLENTYE, 111 East Kinzie-st., corner of North Wells-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses on Ontario and Erie-sts. G. M. HIGH, 166 Randolph-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence; all the modern improvements; best location on the North Side; $100 a month. JAS. T. HOYNE, Room 19, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 6 WASHINGTON-PLACE. C. H. MILLIKEN, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV., BETWEEN CENtre-st. and Garfield-av., 2-story and cellar houses; bath-room, gas-fixtures, laundry in cellar, have all modern improvements, one block from Lincoln Park; rent $50 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 to 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—406 CHESTNUT-ST., NINE-ROOM house, with all modern improvements. By QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE ELEGANT NEW houses on Lake-av., near Forty-second-st.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; seven sleeping-rooms; first floor in hardwood; handsome modern hall; plate and pyrographic glass; first-class sewer and plumbing; 82 daily Hyde Park trains in two blocks; all Michigan Southern Board of Trade trains in two blocks; open all the week. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house furnished and in first-class order. Address K 70, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT $40 PER MONTH OR FOR sale, the 9-room brick houses southeast corner Fifty-first-st. and Lake-av., bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, sewers, hardwood mantels, electric bells, etc. Madison Park station, on Illinois Central, one block away; trains morning and evening every ten minutes, fare 6¼ cents. Inquire at buildings of L. B. CURRY, 5121 Lake-av., or H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO MODERN WHITE STONE-front houses in Madison Park. Also one new brown stone-front with kitchen on main floor. Five minutes walk from Madison Park Station on Illinois Central Railroad. J. H. DUNHAM, room 5, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, RIDGELAND, and River Forest, very desirable houses. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—8-ROOM house, hot and cold water, bath, water closet, etc.; newly papered throughout; one minute from depot. Rent, $30. Address K 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF seven rooms; city water; garden and small barn; on Central-boulevard, near Central Park Station, on C. & N. W. R. R. Terms extra favorable to a good customer. HUGH HERON, 113 Adams-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston, good houses at reasonable rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE DWELLINGS ON MADIson and Washington-avs., Hyde Park; $30 to $35. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE WITH BARN and garden near lake shore, Winnetka, $20. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.:

VACANT.

449 West Madison-st., stone front, 3 nice rooms, $14.
451 West Madison-st., stone front, 6 rooms, $30.
459 West Madison-st., corner Ada, stone front, 3 rooms, $22.
417 West Madison-st., corner Elizabeth, new brick flats, 5 rooms each, $27.50 to $32.50.
Southeast corner Lake and Ada-sts., elegant new 6-room flats, modern improvements, $25.
541 West Madison-st., stone front, 3 rooms, $18.
12 South Morgan-st., brick, 4 rooms, $18.25.
1052 West Congress-st., new brick flats, 5 rooms, $17.
727 West Madison-st., second floor, 5 rooms, $20.50.
Southwest corner Lake and Robey-sts., elegant new 6-room flats,
93 South Halsted-st., brick flat, 6 rooms.
310 West Monroe-st., 7 rooms.
56 South Elizabeth-st., 7 rooms.
538 West Van Buren-st., stone front, 7 rooms.
524 West Lake-st., stone front, 6 rooms.
Also extensive list of others.

MAY 1.

445 West Madison-st., corner Throop, 3 elegant rooms.
453 West Madison-st., stone-front, 3 rooms, $20.
459 West Madison-st., corner of Ada, stone-front, 6 rooms.
51 South Ann-st., elegant brick, 7 rooms, $40.
83 South Peoria-st., brick, 7 rooms, $42.50.
189 South Green-st., brick, 7 rooms, $30.
506 Washington-boulevard, first floor, 6 rooms, $25.
112 South Peoria-st., brick flat, 6 rooms.
104 Aberdeen-st., brick, 6 rooms, $27.50.
15 St. John's-place, brick, 7 rooms.
Also scores of others.

TO RENT—23 AND 25 LEXINGTON-ST., near Ogden-av. and Harrison-st. cars, 6 new flats, all modern improvements; $20 and $25.
398 Ogden-av., 2 new and elegant 7-room flats, very commodious, with all modern improvements; $25 and $30.
57 Cypress-st., second floor, 4-room brick flat; $12.
57 Cypress-st., first floor, 6-room flat; $16. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—FLAT, 196 WINCHESTER-AV.—Choice upper flat 7 rooms, 2-story stone-front, between Adams and Jackson-sts.; rent $36. J. WEST, owner, 877 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF 4 and 8 rooms each in new building on West Van Buren-st., just east of Halsted, to responsible tenants. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO GOOD TENANTS—HANDsome flats in quiet neighborhood; 5 to 8 rooms. Also 7-room houses, all new and containing every convenience; persons having buggy or carriage horses can have them boarded in first-class barn within one block at reasonable prices. 515 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, CONTAINing six and seven rooms each, on Washington-boulevard, corner of Carpenter-st.; price $45 and $60 each. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—CORNER MADISON and Halsted-sts.; best place in city for room-renting. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1 PARK-AV., 4 AND 8 ROOM flats; 10-room stone-front house, 23 South Ashland-av. HULL, 614 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4-ROOM FLATS; MODERN improvements. 349 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT CORNER HOUSE, 560 Washington-boulevard; would rent first two floors to desirable parties.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE APARTMENT BUIDING "Marquette," corner Rush and Ohio-sts., two of the 8-room flats, with south and west exposure, finished in oak, hardwood floors, and every modern improvement. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—$15—SECOND FLAT, BRICK, 5 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, in desirable neighborhood. Apply at 327 Bissell-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEment of 9 rooms and a bathroom; 233 Ontario-st., east of Clark. Inquire of H. KLARE, 70 North Clark-st., second floor.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AND BATH-ROOM, 174 Ontario-st., near La Salle-av.; all light. HUXMANN, Dentist, 145 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARfield-av., 2 flats, 7 rooms, first and second floors, light, convenient and new; rent $20. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, choice location on North Side; steam heat. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FINE SUITE OF large unfurnished rooms, with or without board, private bath connecting; private family. Address H H 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "NEWport" apartment building, corner of Pine and Ontario-sts.
Corner flat in the "Albany" apartment building, corner of Clark and Indiana-sts.; these flats contain all modern improvements, including steam heat, hot and cold water, mirror, hardwood mantels and sideboards, gas-fixtures, and are elegantly decorated throughout. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS AND BATH-ROOM, $25, and 4 rooms in basement, 172 Ontario-st. HUXMANN, Dentist, 145 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A MIDDLE FLAT OF 7 ROOMS and bath-room; no dark ones; 295 Elm-st. Inquire at 296 Elm-st.

TO RENT—400 CHESTNUT-ST., CORNER Cass, 4 or 6 rooms, partly furnished.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT AT 91 NORTH Clark-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE FLAT, 298 ERIE-ST., SEVen rooms, all light, furnace, gas-fixtures, and janitor. W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT 181 DEARBORN-av.; 8 light rooms, all modern improvements, $65 per month; call in the afternoon. Apply to owner, A. THOMPSON, 6 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A FEW of those choice 7 and 9 room apartments in the St. Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; steam heat, janitor service, etc. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS, 6 rooms, besides bath-room and large closets, hot and cold water; best of plumbing and sewerage; ashes taken care of; location about 100 feet south of intersection of Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards, near cable cars, and but two blocks from Thirty-ninth Street Station, on Illinois Central Railroad. Plans and full information at our office. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—In the fire-proof Pullman Building, residence suites and single rooms, finished in hardwood, steam heated, direct outside light and air in every room, unrivaled plumbing and sewer appointments, elevators day and night, service by Pullman attendants. First-class cafe in the building connected by speaking tubes with all rooms. TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS—SIX rooms besides bathroom; hot and cold water, best of plumbing and sewerage; ashes taken care of; location about 100 feet south of the intersection of Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards, near cable cars, and but two blocks from Thirty-ninth-st. station on Illinois Central Railroad. Plans and full information at our office. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS OF 4 ROOMS each, second floor. 30 Sherman-st., opposite Board of Trade.

TO RENT—A FEW ELEGANT APARTments in The Belvedere, corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—ONLY TWO MORE (lower and upper) in block corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE FLAT; ALSO room, with or without board. No. 3831 Vincennes-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS—Good tenants desiring flats from 5 to 7 rooms—good location—at low prices, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our lists at our offices, No. 169 Washington-st. and 69 South Clinton-st. E. W. ZANDER & CO.

Suburban.

TO RENT—$16—694 ORCHARD-ST., HANDsome 6-room flat, newly papered and calcimined. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH PARK—5720 Madison-av., 1 6-room second-floor flat in first-class condition; $25. WALTER C. NELSON, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHed rooms, on second floor, in vicinity of Chicago University and Thirty-fourth-st; near cable cars; private family. Address G 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS IN THE PULLman Building; fire-proof; hard-wood finish; elevators day and night; excellent service; best of light; complete appointments for health and comfort; elegant surroundings and select occupancy; quiet, modern, stylish, and notably convenient to business and amusements. The Cafe Albion has speaking connections with each room. TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS, unfurnished, near the Chicago University. Address G 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS on second floor of house near the university and Thirty-fourth-st.; near cable cars. References exchanged. Address G 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHed rooms on second floor of private house near the university; no children; near cable cars. Address G 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM for gentlemen; Lake-Front. 284 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITES, and single, bay window and alcove; private family; La Salle-av.; would board gentleman and wife. References. Address S 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AND BATH, EVERY convenience, in the new building corner Lake and Ada-sts., for $25 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, IN NICE location, with private family, splendid alcove front room, beautifully furnished, with board if desired; terms reasonable. Call or address 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—440 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—A fine, very desirable furnished room; nice house and location; without change 1st of May.

TO RENT—465 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Private family; pleasantly furnished south-front rooms with modern conveniences.

Suburban.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant furnished rooms, with modern improvements, in a private family; house on Lake-Front, near I. C. R. R. station; good table board can be obtained near by. References required. Apply at 4939 Lake-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY PIERCE & WARE, 143 LA Salle-st.:
6-story and basement building, 40x170, Wabash-av. near Congress-st.
126 Franklin-st., 4-story and basement, cheap.
393 and 395 Fifth-av., 3-story and basement, 50x100.
109 Wabash-av., store, 20x170.
29 Washington-st., store, basement, and second floor.
67 Washington-st., store and basement; also lofts and offices; steam heat and 2 elevators.
234 Randolph-st., 2d, 3d, and 4th floors, 30x170, $1,500.
250 and 252 Wabash-av., 2d and 3d floors, 60x80, together or separate; steam elevator.
75 and 77 Randolph-st., store and basement, 50x160.
52 and 54 Wabash-av., store, 20x90; third floor, 40x90; steam heat and elevator.
86 Lake-st., second and third floors, 30x140; together or separate; water elevator; separate entrance.
257 and 258 State-st., 2d, 3d, and 4th floors, 50x150.
261 and 263 State-st., 5th and 6th floors, 50x150; steam heat, passenger and freight elevators.
141 and 143 Wabash-av., store and basement, 50x160.
Also many others. PIERCE & WARE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., northwest corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.:
543 West Madison-st., stone-front and barn, $55.
434 West Madison-st., stone-front and basement, $60.
Southwest corner Lake and Robey-sts., elegant new stores and basements, $40; good location for grocery or dry goods.
204 Milwaukee-av., large corner basement, $35.
Southeast corner Lake and Ada-sts., elegant new brick stores; good location for druggist, dry goods, or grocery.
Also others.

TO RENT—
406 Western-av., southeast corner of Polk-st., store with living rooms on first and second floors, an old established news depot, only $35.
429 Western-av., near corner of Polk-st., a fine new store; good opening for dry goods stock; $30.
95 West Harrison-st., store and basement; rent low. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—STORES—Parties desiring to engage in business will find it to their advantage to call and see our list of well-located stores. E. W. ZANDER & Co., 169 Washington-st. and 69 South Clinton-st., cor. Madison.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 50 Dearborn-st. Store No. 49 Dearborn-st., size 24x100 feet. Also second floor, size 48x100. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$17 PER MONTH—STORE AND rooms in rear, 505 South Western-av. $20—Brick store 437 South Western-av.

TO RENT—FINE RETAIL STORES, 20X50, corner State and Michigan-sts.; good location for boots and shoes or gentlemen's furnishing goods; also wholesale storeroom, 25x100, with second floor, 80x100; water elevator. Apply at 226 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES ON WEST Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, to responsible tenants; size, 26x82 feet. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X100, near Post-Office, cheap, to a good party. Inquire on premises 253 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND-FLOOR flat of 8 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—16 FOURTH-AV., NEAR JACKson-st. If you want a 2-story and basement building, 25x85, plate-glass front, perfect light to the basement, call at the premises from 10 to 1 p. m.

TO RENT—3612 STATE-ST., STORE AND basement; cheap rent. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS ON WABASH-AV., 263 and 265, north of Van Buren-st.; 55x160; fine skylight; freight and passenger elevators; possession May 1st. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—STORES—ON COTTAGE GROVE-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., desirable stores and basements, 20x60; excellent location for bakery, meat-market, dry goods, confectionery, etc.; terms moderate. Inquire of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES ON WEST Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, to responsible tenants; size, 26x82 feet. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1612 STATE-ST., STORE AND basement, 25x80, with flat above and brick barn in rear. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE 170 MADISON-ST., NEAR Halsted; store 92 Halsted-st., near Madison. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AT 55 MARKET-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington, 2-story, 20x65. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 208 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.; also half store in same block. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND 5 ROOMS; GOOD location. 2229 Archer-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—Elegant offices in the Pullman Building, especially adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers, and suitable for general business occupancy, strictly fire proof, well lighted, and with best of elevator and janitor service. TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED OFfices and rooms on the second floor of the new glass and iron front building northwest corner Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st., suitable for physicians, dentists, artists, modistes, etc. MEAD & COE, Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN THE ILLINOIS National Bank Building; also a newly-carpeted single office. Address K 79, Tribune office, giving nature of your business.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, in the Sears Building, Nos. 99 and 101 Washington-st.; every convenience. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES FOR PHYSICIANS AND other genteel purposes: the best corner on North Clark-st. HUXMANN, Dentist, 145 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 114 Dearborn-st., 4 rooms; suitable for offices or light manufacturing; rent very low. SAML. GEHR & SON, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE 194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICE 24X40, ON FIRST floor. One store, first floor, 20x100, office front; basement 80x100, separate or together. Apply to SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—HALF LARGE OFFICE OPPOsite the Court House, cheap to A1 party. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE 194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 3. J. H. ANDREWS.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS IN 157 FIFTH-AV.; freight elevator from 12 to 2 o'clock. Call at Room 24.

TO RENT—LIGHT LOFTS, OFFICES, AND stores, 296, 16 Dearborn-st., with power and heat. J. T. DALE, Room 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND LOFTS for business or manufacturing purposes, in all parts of the city. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—LAKE-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-st., 3d floor, 20x80 feet, $35; 4th floor, $20. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—PRINTERS AND MANUFACTurers attention—Southeast corner Clark and Van Buren-sts., 100x100 feet, second and third floors; will divide to suit tenant; steam elevator, power, and heat.
140-146 Monroe-st., Taylor Building, 3 floors, 20x60 feet, 45x90 feet, 45x180 feet; steam power, heat, passenger and freight elevator. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FACTORY 60X80, FOUR FLOORS, corner Lake and Peoria-sts.; boiler, engine, shafting, pulleys, all in good condition for any kind of manufacturing; rent cheap for one or more years to a good tenant. Address A. W. OVITT, Lake and Peoria-sts.

TO RENT—LENOX, MASS.—FURNISHED cottage, with stable, suitable for small family. For terms and particulars apply to MR. THOMAS POST, Lenox, Mass.

TO RENT—LISTS OF PROPERTY FOR rent mailed free on application. Send for it before renting. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER—FIRST floor, 2,000 square feet; second floor, 3,500 square feet; fourth floor, 12,500 square feet. Fine light and reasonable rent for a term of years. Apply on the premises. The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manfg. Co., 83 to 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of the Dickey Building, now occupied by the Public Library. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator—Third floor, 53x83, with light on three sides, and third floor, 53x70, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SECOND AND third floors of 117 and 119 Lake-st., with power, steam heat, and elevator. J. D. WALLACE, Room 10, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SEA SHORE—BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., the finest residence on the bay, consisting of large house, elegantly and completely furnished this year; stable, lodge, boat and bath houses, and ninety acres of land almost surrounded by water and covered with fine groves. HORACE S. CROWELL, 27 State-st., Boston, Mass.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT, HIGH BASEment room (a corner) at 130 Washington-st. Also some very desirable offices on first and second floors, single and en suite, with vaults, plate glass windows, steam heat, etc., in building 126 Washington-st., opposite Court-House. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FIRST FLOOR, 100x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid light and good power; best location in the city for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SECond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x140; light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM FOR farm agency; give price. K 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SINGLE GENTLEman would like a furnished hall bedroom, with closet; North Side; state price. Address K 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES OWNING property on the North Side to build for a first-class tenant a family hotel of 50 to 75 rooms; location east of Clark, south of Chicago-av., and north of Indiana-st. K 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TASTILY FINISHED house east of Clark, between Ontario-st. and North-av.; kitchen on parlor floor; two in family. O Y 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG GENtleman a pleasant and nicely furnished room in a private family; must be between Wabash and Prairie-avs. and Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Address K 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE ROOM WITH private family for storage of household goods; would let good party have the use of some furniture. Address K 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG COUple without children, three connecting unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping in first-class locality on West Side; state terms. B Y 88, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED rooms on the North Side by two gents; modern conveniences. K 88, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE

BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago.

Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!

All parties desiring money in any amount from $10 to $1,000 are respectfully requested to call on the Babcock & Baldwin Loan Company, the only properly-organized loan company in Chicago. Loans made on furniture, fixtures, pianos, organs, horses, vehicles, etc., without removal from owner's possession; also on diamonds, watches, and jewelry, notes, warehouse receipts, and all other collateral securities. Parties may have all the time they desire on their loans and pay back in installments if they wish, reducing both principal and interest. As we are one of the largest and oldest companies in existence we can give our customers the lowest of terms and most honorable treatment. BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN CO., Room 602 Opera-House Building, 112 Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ATTENTION—WE ARE STILL MAKING loans on furniture, pianos, teams, etc., at the same low rates, without publicity or delay. Illinois Mortgage Co., 70 La Salle-st., Room 5.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM NUNN, Room 24, 150 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY J. S. NORTON, 822, 112 Clark-st., at 5 and 6 per cent on choice real estate security in Cook County, near or in Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAgo real estate at 5 and 6 per cent, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. SAML. GEHR & SON, 114 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit, at lowest rates. TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY REAL EState, at 6 per cent net; money ready, no delay. Apply to CHAS. K. MILLER, Room 3, 184 Dearborn-st., or MILES ALMY, Room 6, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—$35,000 TO $40,000 FOR FIVE years at 5 per cent, secured on three times in value of inside property. Principals only answer. K 44, Tribune office.

$300,000—IN SUMS TO SUIT AT LOWest market rates. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 6.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN HONEST MAN WITH $2,500 CASH CAN join me in light and very profitable manufacturing business; $1,200 salary; $6,000 yearly profits. Address K 55, Tribune office.

DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES VALUED at from $2,000 to $3,000 for sale at Willmar, Minn. For particulars apply to J. W. L. CORNING, Assignee, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—COTTON FACTORY IN CHIcago; all machinery is new and is first-class; this is the best chance offered in the Union; build up cotton goods trade; there is no competition; the building is 75x200, full of fine machinery for cotton bolting; Chicago merchants buy every dollar's worth of goods that can be made; price $8,000, or will sell half-interest; sickness cause of sale; it is the best business chance you will ever find. $5,500—splendid paying hotel, 76 guest rooms completely and nicely furnished; furniture and fixtures complete; $5,500; in centre of business in Chicago; great bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TEA STORE FOR very little money at Joliet, Ill.; population 20,000. Apply to N. MARTIN, 97 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT combined on South Water-st.; old established business; $1,000 cash gets it. F 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND FIXTures of a first-class boarding-house filled with first-class, good-paying boarders; income now $800 per month; lease for one year from May 1 next. Apply on the premises, 332 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—TONSORIAL PARLOR ON COTtage Grove-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.; well furnished; good business; owners expect to leave city. Inquire at Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A CLIENT WHO owns an established business paying $6,000 per year. Best of reasons for selling; $7,000 cash will buy the business if taken at once. T. C. WHITESIDE, attorney, Suite 410 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHT TO MAKE and sell novelty window-screen; latest, best; no measuring or cutting; fits any size. Model at Room 89, 161 La Salle-st.

SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP—272 WEST Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house, northeast corner Michigan-av. boulevard and Thirty-first-st.; 42 rooms; full of boarders. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 4, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO A BUSINESS-MAN HAVING $2,000 I will make an offer he will not refuse. Address K 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE SALOON AND DINing-room, with 12 rooms, near the Northwestern Depot; saloon selling from four to five half-barrel daily. Apply at 50 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM A PARTY who has $20,000 or more to invest in good paying, well established business; locality best in the city; this is a good chance for any one wishing to go into business. Address K 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUILDING 35X70, TO BE REmoved, southeast corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAINS; LATEST designs; also copper fountains and generators. VICTOR BAROTHY, 284 Rush-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BUILDERS ATTENTION—I am authorized to lease for 99 years (no revaluation), lot 60x100, on one of the best corners down-town (wholesale district), for a few days only. J. S. RANNEY, 157 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A PLEASANT little home in northwestern part of city limits; 5-cent fare, steam or horse cars; all in fine order; nice out-building. Address L 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Cottages in the city and Town of Lake. C. J. ADAMS, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—ELEGANT NEW 22-feet wide 10-room house; dining and kitchen on parlor floor; open, go see. G. J. TITUS, 172 La Salle.

South Side.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—ON SATurday, April 17, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., I shall sell at my office, Room 6, No. 97 Washington-st., Chicago, subject to the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., the two following-described pieces of real estate separately, being a part of Lot seven (7), Block one (1) Dyer and Davisson's subdivision of s. e. ¼ of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, situate between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts., Chicago:

First—One hundred twenty-three 64-100 (123 64-100) feet fronting east on Forest-av., commencing at a point 528 feet north of the south line of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, thence running south, and being of an equal depth of 123 43-100 feet to an 18-foot alley in the rear, for the sum of eighty-five ($85) dollars for each front foot on Forest-av.; one-half cash, the balance in equal payments on or before one and two years with semi-annual interest at rate of six per cent per annum, secured by trust deed on the premises.

Second—One hundred twenty-three 64-100 (123 64-100) feet fronting west on Prairie-av. commencing at a point 528 feet north of south line of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, thence running south on east line of Prairie-av. and being of an equal depth of 123 43-100 feet to an 18-foot alley in the rear for the sum of eighty-five ($85) dollars for each front foot on Prairie-av., one-half cash, balance in equal payments in one and two years with semi-annual interest at rate of six per cent per annum, secured by trust deed on the premises. The purchaser also to pay all special assessments levied on the premises for the years A. D. 1885 and 1886 for improvements on Prairie-av. Unless for each or either piece a higher and better bid shall then and there be made, in which case each separate piece will be sold to the highest and best bidder. SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver Republic Life-Ins. Co. of Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near Eighteenth-st., $22,500. It cost present owner $26,000 3 years ago.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brick house, near Thirty-second-st., with 50-foot lot, $36,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 45 feet, near Twentieth-st. A first-class place, $40,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Very handsome modern house, finished in hardwood, with 30 foot lot and brick barn, $16,500. Worth $20,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Four new modern houses in vicinity of Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth-sts., $25,000; $18,000; $18,500; $27,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—3 new houses, near Thirty-second-st., ready to occupy May 1, $11,000; $11,000; $15,000.
VERNON-AV.—New and handsome modern house, southwest corner Thirty-third-st. Immediate possession.
CALUMET-AV.—New and modern house, just being finished; lot 60 feet front; cost $39,000 cash; owner is going to Europe. Will sell for $36,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50 feet; will take other city property in part pay, $15,550.

FOR SALE—
NEW 12-ROOM HOUSES for $3,300.
More room, more style, better work for less money than obtainable elsewhere.
Six street-car lines run within one block; five steam lines within three blocks.
Stone foundations.
Brick walls.
Handsome fronts.
Elegant porches.
Wood mantels and grates.
Monthly payments.
Near Thirty-first-st., South Side.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$50,000—LOT 22¼X190 FEET to alley on Adams-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts., adjoining Kinsley's restaurant; the number is 109 East Adams-st., on back end of this lot is a large livery stable, 2-story and basement brick, goes with it; one-half block from and fronting the Grand Pacific Hotel; fronts right on Post-Office; one block from Board of Trade; it is very deep, and is certainly cheap at the money. Finest property in Chicago. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 2552 INDIANA-av., 2-story house, 10 rooms; D.-R. and K. on main floor; east front; in good order; lot 31 feet front. B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME ON THIRtieth-st., near Prairie-av.; black-stone front, hardwood throughout, elaborate staircase, bevel-plate glass, porcelain bath, wide lot, large, airy rooms. Call on owner, 164 Thirtieth-st.

FOR SALE—3207 AND 3209 RHODES-AV.—New stone-fronts; everything modern; just papered and decorated; open today; desirable location. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENty-second-st.—A fine 3-story and basement stone-front, 18 rooms; brick barn; a bargain. A. D. HYDE & CO., Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-first-st.—50 feet front, very deep, $9,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THAT LARGE STONE HOUSE corner South Park-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., at head of Grand-boulevard, very cheap; might take in exchange for part other improved. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOT, WELL RENTed, near Van Buren-st. Can sell at a bargain. WALTER BUTLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN HUNTERS—$4,200 buys two cottages and lot 25x150 on Dearborn-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. OHLERKING, Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON THIRD-AV., north of Harrison-st., partly improved; pays 8 per cent on price asked. 149 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT BUILDING, two blocks from Court-House; price $30,000; rents for $2,980; pays 9 per cent net. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

West Side.

FOR SALE—
MOVING DAY
WILL HAVE NO TERROR
To you if you buy one of those
DELIGHTFUL SIX-ROOM COTTAGES
On Gross-terrace, and Colorado-av.,
HAVING BATH AND WATER-CLOSET
On first floor, front hall and stairway, substantially built, and handsomely finished; good neighborhood; all conveniences;
READY TO OCCUPY BEFORE MAY 1.
With everything bright and new, in one of the most rapidly-growing parts of the city; air as pure and as healthy as that of the mountains; surrounded by charming parks and delightful boulevards, and forever
FREE FROM THE BURDEN OF RENT.
Who would not be happy?
TERMS—Small cash payment, and monthly payments of $25 to $30.
Branch office corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av. Open every day at all hours.
Take Madison-st. cars.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO., Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
Over 4,000 houses and lots sold in 6 years.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT residence, with mansard roof, on Washington-boulevard, between Elizabeth and Ada-sts.: 10 rooms and large attic; furnace and gas-fixtures; house 3 rooms deep and in perfect repair; well rented for a term of years; stone sidewalk, uniform lamps, street sprinkling free, and all assessments paid up perpetually; a good investment, paying 8½ per cent net; price $9,000; terms $1,000 cash, balance in monthly payments of $125 if desired; we have also another house on the same street, for which possession can be given May 1, and for sale on the same terms. We have just sold the two adjoining houses at the same price. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—727 CONGRESS-st., 2-story and cellar brick residence; nicely papered throughout; 10 rooms, 4 rooms deep, 24 feet wide; every convenience; 4 mantels, 3 basins, laundry, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc; $6,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE near Twenty-second and Leavitt-sts.; $1,600; easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS RESIdence, 487 Washington-boulevard, house 44 feet front, 3 stories and basement; newly decorated and in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath room, furnace, and gas-fixtures; all special assessments paid up perpetually; house very cheerful and plenty of sunshine; will rent for $1,200 per annum; price, $12,500; will sell with small cash payment; possession at once. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone house on Washington-boulevard, near Union Park; lot 24x150 feet. D. W. GRAVES, Room 25, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—183 FEET FRONTAGE—ON Madison-st., at the corner of Oakley-av. This is the most desirable unimproved corner on Madison-st. To a purchaser who will properly improve I stand ready to furnish responsible tenants for the entire frontage on five year leases. The investment will easily pay 15 per cent net. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—PAGE-ST., NEAR AUSTIN-AV.—Good, large 2-story frame house and lot, corner of an alley; very cheap; $2,900. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT 9-ROOM bricks 882 Adams-st., near Irving; nearly completed. Open all day. WEBB.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT 2-STORY STONE-front residence on Throop-st., between Madison and Washington; 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and gas fixtures; has concrete sidewalks and the street is newly paved; very convenient to business and good markets; possession can be given May 1, or can be rented at $720 per annum; price, $6,500; terms, $1,000 cash, balance $75 monthly. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
TIRED AND PERPLEXED
As you may feel when your eye rests on these lines please read carefully every word of this advertisement.
YOU HAVE HUNTED—AND HUNTED
The city over for a place to rent—The 1st of May will soon be here and you can find no place to suit you. Lay down the paper, take your wife on a Madison-st. car to our branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av., where our agents will show you those
SUBSTANTIAL 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES
Just being completed, all within one block of Madison-st. cars.
READY TO OCCUPY BEFORE MAY 1ST.
They have light, cheerful rooms—East front, wide street—Furnace complete—Bath and water-closet on second floor—Hot water—Gas-pipes throughout—Are honestly built and will be tastefully finished.
PRICES $4,000, $4,400, $5,500.
TERMS $500 TO $1,000 CASH, AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $35 TO $40, AND LONG TIME.
S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO.
S. E. CORNER DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH-STS.
Over 4,000 houses and lots sold in 6 years.

FOR SALE—BY TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st., ground floor:
$14,000—Blue Island-av., near Eighteenth, two fronts, new brick building alone cost over $10,000.
$6,500—Good corner store and flats on the West Side; rent $900; lot 25x100.
$3,750—Congress-st., near Sangamon, 9-room house, good condition, modern; large barn; lot 25x150.

North Side.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE, LOT, store (saloon), 9 rooms; cheap if taken this week. Apply on premises, 188 Larrabee-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

North Side.

FOR SALE—EASY PAYMENTS—NEW stone-front houses near south end of Lincoln Park. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST., BETWEEN State and Lake Shore Drive, 85½ feet choice building lots and residence; price $18,500, a bargain. F. J. LOESCH, Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—HANDSOME suburban home, in good order, ten rooms; large lot, 40 feet by 168 feet; well-grown shade trees, nice lawn; handy to Illinois Central trains, schools, and churches; in a good neighborhood, and improving; good water and sewer connections. Price $4,000, on reasonable terms, or 10 per cent off for cash, if not sold by 15th inst. will be taken out of market. See OWNER, on premises, No. 5430 Monroe-av., Hyde Park, or address K 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4333 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 2 story and basement brick house, 23-foot lot, price $4,500. Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash. 25-foot lot on Halsted-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard, South Side, price $700. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE MOST DEsirable manufacturing property in the vicinity of Chicago; first-class railroad facilities; buildings of brick and stone in excellent condition; iron turbine wheels and never-failing water power; a great opportunity for investors. Address or call at Room 71, No. 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO VERY FINE large houses on adjoining lots at Riverside; hardwood finish throughout; large stables and gardens; all conveniences; this is a great opportunity for two families desiring places near each other. J. D. RAYNOLDS, Riverside, Ill.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—ABOUT 1¼ acres; west half Lot 6, Section 7, Township 41, Range 14. Address, with offer, W. J., 63 Tribune Building, New York.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A CHOICE PIECE of manufacturing property at South Chicago, 1½ acres of ground, building 50x125 feet, or would exchange for a good house and lot in Chicago. A. PEARSON, 196 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 14 LOTS on Perry, Lafayette, and Vincennes-avs., near Sixty-ninth-st. This is choice property. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale; terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st. owner.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN H. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL homes at Highland Park; some bargains on our list. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—EAST OF DOUGlas Park, convenient to horse and steam cars; main sewers on two sides. The best large acre tract in the city for subdivision, and a sure fortune for any one able to handle it. JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM RESIDENCE, NEARLY new, large yard, near Madison Park Station. Inquire of CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—15 NEW COTTAGES, CALIFORnia-av., Maplewood, $100 cash; balance, small monthly payments. J. M. ALLEN, 191 La Salle-st., Room 92.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HYANNIS, MASS.—CENtrally located, on Main-st., a fine 2-story dwelling-house, recently remodeled, containing 18 large, airy rooms; wood mantels, fireplaces, water on two floors; a healthful home, summer or winter; new stable, with modern conveniences; outbuildings and fences also new, and everything in perfect order about the premises; within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, and depot; during the summer four trains to and from Boston daily; boating, fishing, bathing, and drives unsurpassed; 55,000 feet of land. Address JOSHUA BAKER, 79 Commercial-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—2,240-ACRE STOCK RANCH, 26 miles from Denver, fenced in four pastures with barbed wire, two good houses, barn, tool-house, wagon-sheds, chicken-house, ice-house, milk-house, three large corrals, branding pens, 381 head high-grade American cattle, six horses; range and water for 3,000 cattle; price $35,000; might take part in Chicago property. M. E. COLE, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 380 ACRES, 1½ miles from Highwood, on the C. & N. W. R. R., 25 miles from Chicago; has rolling land, meadows, and plenty of timber for shade; good house, barns, and orchard; will make pleasant country home for city family; price, $60 per acre; can give easy terms; will sell part. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000—160 ACRES ON LAKE shore, near Leland, Mich.; splendid peach orchard; splendid summer resort; 100 acres improved; only $250 down; balance 5 per cent, 4 or 5 years; over 100 farms, large and small, with prices to suit. J. S. RANNEY, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR A PARTNER PREFERRED, to improve 80 acres of first-class wild cranberry marsh. For information, inquire of N. PARKER, Merrill, Lincoln Co., Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH from $3,000 to $6,000, or vacant lot between Michigan and South Park-avs., Twenty-eighth and Forty-second-sts. W 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE HAVING SIX bedrooms, otherwise convenient and modern, to cost $9,000 cash. Must be on the South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts., east of Wabash-av. Address B 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE FOR CUSTOMER—A good two-story flat, between Lake and Jackson-sts., east of Hoyne-av. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A CROCKERY STORE—finest locality on West Side—for property or cash. Address O N 11, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST resident lots in the City of Racine, on beautiful street, good neighborhood, 80x240 feet, fronts two streets, near street cars; this and other property to exchange for Chicago improved property. Address OWNER, 1538 Park-av., Racine, Wis.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av.—Low rates given on storage for furniture, merchandise, buggies, etc.; advances made. Telephone No. 801. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., own and occupy the large, dry, clean, and commodious warehouse exclusively for household storage, and offer increased facilities at much lower rates, adding the new feature of private compartments. Furniture packed and shipped. Advances on goods in storage when desired. Established 1875. Permanent and reliable.

ILLINOIS FIRE-PROOF STORAGE HOUSE, 46 North Morgan-st., for furniture, carriages; separate rooms; covered teams for moving; free drayage. G. W. ROBINSON.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av.—New and improved facilities for storage of household goods; compartments.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-FOOT RANGE (3 SECtions), 2 broilers, 1 galvanized bakers' oven, 1 large watertank, water heater, sideboards, plated-ware; everything in first-class condition; will sell cheap for cash; just the things for hotel or first-class restaurant. Address J. B. SEGHERS JR., Superintendent Union League Club.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGINE, BOILER, surfacer sticker, saw-table, and shafting, rear 1515 State-st. Call any day this week from 2 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—MODERN SECOND-HAND bookbinder's machinery in good condition. State different kinds and makes. K 21, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co. 171 and 173 Lake-st.

GOOD HOME, AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

JOSEPH LANG, LATE ASSISTANT CHIEF gardener of Lincoln Park, florist; cultivator of all kinds of flowers; flower-beds and vases tastefully arranged; transplanting of trees and shrubberies a specialty; good care taken of private gardens. No. 959 North Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Reference: De Vry, Superintendent Lincoln Park.

LADIES—COARSE, UNSIGHTLY HAIRS on the face removed, and the roots instantly killed by the electric needle process. Positively the only permanent remedy for this life-long blemish. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 211 La Salle-av.

MME. BUTLER'S GENUINE TURKISH bath; male and female attendants; dry rubbings and massage. 327 South State-st., basement.

WANTED—PROPOSALS AND TERMS submitted for building an elevator, capacity of 150,000 bushels. JOHN S. CARPENTER & CO., Traders' Building.

WE CAN SUPPLY LADY OR GENTLEman stenographers and typewriters with machine, if desired. BURRELL & JACOBSON, Room 31, 88 La Salle-st.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

A. D. Irish, Grand Haven, Mich., is at the Sherman.

Col. J. C. Spencer, Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The libel suit brought by F. H. Winston against the *News* has been dismissed, the attorneys for the plaintiff having satisfied themselves that the article which was objected to was not objectionable.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 47° above zero; 9 a. m., 48°; 10 a. m., 48°; 11 a. m., 47°; 12 m., 44°; 1 p. m., 47°; 3 p. m., 45°; 6 p. m., 44°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.60.

Frederick S. Eames has leased to the Commerce Vault Company for ninety-nine years the property on Pacific avenue, 150 feet south of Jackson street, west front of 50x100 feet, for $8,500 per annum for the first ten years and $10,000 a year for the balance of the term.

The Board of Trustees of the university held a close meeting yesterday in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The only motion that prevailed during the three hours' meeting was the one to adjourn. None of those present would say a word touching the questions talked over.

During the crowd at Sea's store, on Madison street, near Halsted, Saturday evening, James Wadsworth, alias Carter, managed to conceal beneath his clothes a roll of lace, several pairs of stockings, and other small articles. Detective Hanley arrested him, and yesterday Justice White held him to the Criminal Court in $1,000.

The Underwriters' Association met yesterday and modified the rule regarding manufacturing establishments in the business district. A charge of 50 cents has been made on the contents of factories where ten hands were employed. This was considered excessive, so the rate will hereafter govern only where twenty-five or more are at work.

The sales of stamps, postals, etc., at the Chicago Post-Office for the quarter ending March 31, 1886, amounted to $509,164.43. During the same period the following amounts were charged to the salary account: Paid clerks, $109,218.05; paid railway mail employés, $83,416.56; paid carriers, $82,205.81; paid messengers, $1,138.48; paid employés in the bag-repairing department, $2,487.64; total, $278,466.54.

At the Baptist ministers' meeting the Rev. Dr. Kennard called attention to the statement in a morning paper that he proposed to resign his charge and engage in evangelistic work. The report, he said, was premature, and he requested a suspension of public opinion on the subject. Negotiations, he admitted, might be pending with such an object in view, but there was nothing certain.

Hunters had great sport Sunday afternoon shooting at ducks on the lake shore. There were thousands of the birds there—more than have been seen in this vicinity for years, and pretty nearly everybody in town who has a shotgun was out for a shoot. A good deal of powder and shot was wasted, very little game being bagged, as the hunters were seemingly out of practice. The ducks were very small, few mallards or redheads being noticed.

Mr. Judge, the local agent and manager of the Darien Dairy Company of Darien, Wis., complains to the police that a tall man, evidently a Swede, is going about the city representing himself to be an agent of the company and selling firkins which he claims are packed with the finest quality of their product. It has been found that the stuff is a very poor grade of butterine, and the different police stations have been warned to keep a lookout for this Swede.

The man Williams, who was arrested at the Palmer House Sunday, has been identified as James Stetson, alias Stenson, a thief of wide reputation in New York, Albany, and other Eastern cities. Mr. J. O'Sullivan, a guest at the Palmer House, has also identified the prisoner as the man he saw sneaking away from his room early Sunday morning, and as $29 in cash was stolen from the room Williams was booked at the East Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of larceny.

The Bull Run Panorama Company has been organized to buy out the Manassas Panorama Company at Washington, D. C. This panorama was opened five weeks ago by a Chicago corporation, at the head of which is Gen. John L. Beveridge. In the new company will be Gov. Beveridge, Gen. John M. Schofield, and Capt. Andreas, members of the old company, and also Mr. George Van Zandt of Beveridge & Dewey. Capt. Andreas said that the Manassas panorama was paying big dividends, far beyond expectations.

The Executive Board of the Prison Chaplains' Association, which was formed at Joliet in February for the moral and intellectual advancement of convicts, met at the Palmer last evening with the following members present: George H. Hickok, Jackson, Mich.; Victor Kutchins, Wapun, Wis.; J. J. Walter, Joliet; and H. G. Parker, Ionia, Mich. The board issued a call for a convention of all the prison chaplains of the United States, to be held in Indianapolis June 15. The address will be made by Warden W. J. McLaughrey of the Joliet Prison.

A well-attended meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago University was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. The session lasted from 3 until 5:30 p. m., but the only motion that was carried during that time was the one to adjourn. The principal question discussed was the settlement of the present indebtedness of the university, but no plan was particularly selected as giving more promise of success than another. It is known that the trustees have some scheme on foot to relieve the institution of its present financial difficulties, but they decline to say for the present what it is.

Lieut. Beadell of the Cottage Grove avenue precinct has been in receipt of scores of complaints from sorrowing mammas and papas whose unregenerate youngsters have been staying out at night when they should be in bed. Sunday night he arrested twenty-five little fellows, ranging in years from 6 to 14 years, who were found in pool-rooms drinking pop and smoking cigarets. Justice Meech fined them $5 each and suspended execution on condition that they go to bed at 9 o'clock for three months. Frank Frick and F. P. Barlow, at whose places the lads were found, were fined $10 each for catering to the custom of minors.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the dead body of a man was discovered floating in the river near Kinzie street bridge, and was taken to the morgue. The remains were those of a man about 40 years of age, five feet eight inches tall, medium build, with dark brown hair and long, light goatee. His clothing was two dark sack-coats, dark vest and pants, a striped cotton shirt, and brogan shoes. The body was badly decomposed, and must have been in the water some time. In the pockets of the clothing were found two pocketbooks, one containing 17 cents, a knife, and a small bottle containing whisky, but nothing else that could lead to his identification.

At the meeting of those interested in the bazaar for the benefit of the St. Vincent's Foundlings' Home yesterday Mrs. J. B. Sullivan was elected permanent President of the association for the management of the entertainment, Mrs. M. Cudahy was elected Treasurer, and Mrs. James McMullen Secretary. Twenty-five prominent gentlemen from each of the three divisions of the city were selected to assist the women, and invitations were sent out requesting those named to attend the meeting next Thursday. From the interest displayed by those in attendance, the excellence of the management so far, and the enthusiastic manner in which the women of the various parish sub-committees have entered on the work assigned to them there is every reason to predict a splendid success for the foundlings' bazaar.

Alexander Sebo, the Greek peanut-peddler, who was arrested Saturday night after having passed a counterfeit 50-cent piece at a Wells street saloon and taken to the Chicago Avenue Station, and a search of whose pockets revealed considerable "coney" money, was yesterday morning transferred to the custody of Federal officers. The case was continued until this morning in $1,500 bonds. The United States secret service officials in this city take very little stock in the arrest of Sebo, and do not believe he has any connection with the gang of alleged Italian counterfeiters who were arrested Friday in Cincinnati. Neither are they overwhelmed with admiration at the boasted cleverness of their brother United States detectives in that city, who, failing to catch the men they wanted, arrested nineteen peanut-venders with a great flourish of trumpets Friday and let nine of them go Saturday.

There was a miniature landlord war in the vicinity of the haymarket yesterday which for a time threatened bloodshed. In the rear of a lot fronting on Sebor street, just west of Desplaines, was a rickety two-story frame which only partially hid a big and filthy puddle. Yesterday morning its owner concluded to move it to the front and diagonally to an adjoining lot. As it neared the fence which surrounded this latter lot the house-movers raised their axes to hew an opening for it. Just then a constable and some followers appeared and drawing revolvers ordered a halt, saying death would be the fate of him who touched a single post. While the two parties stood eying and daring each other to take a single aggressive step the Twelfth street patrol-wagon galloped up and commanded peace. Last evening the only belligerent-looking person around there was a Pinkerton watchman who was there to see that the house did not move onto the lot. In the house were three families, two French and one Italian, but at the first show of trouble two of the families jumped from the rear doors and windows, leaving only an astounded little Frenchwoman and her toddling babe to keep possession. E. W. Morrison, whose office is at No. 113 Madison street, says the lot is his, but the party owning the rickety house disputes his title.

BEARDS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Minister of War has cut short the beard controversy by issuing a peremptory order for all soldiers and officers to raise beards immediately.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Frederick J. Dalley, Margaret L. Dean	25-25
Carl Mix, Adelina Gutzmann	28-21
Otto Rohr, Marzrethe Lades	26-25
Joseph Zink, Agnes Gotz	23-21
G. W. Lamppins, Amanda Wolfe, Plymoth	36-23
James C. Todd, Mary E. Matlack	29-29
Charles Renerier, Rosa Voegeli	31-30
John A. Gothberg, Louisa Olen	31-25
Heinrich Weidemann, Anna Bruhn	47-40
G Lechlechtweg, Jefferson, Anna Dunker, same	25-18
Jacob Hart, Minnie Stein	26-22
August Bieschke, Johanna Zebel	42-29
William Deloge, Milwaukee, Lena Mundorff	25-23
Bernhard Grese, Friederieke Brandenburg	25-
Thomas Floyd, Agnes B. Willan	29-21
Gustav Wolff, Emma Streuffert	25-20
John H. Land, Berthea Olson	30-25
Hans Koehuke, Riverside, Lizzie Kapple	32-23
John Graham, Anna Cassia	27-24
George Roesel, Dora Bohl	26-24
John White, Mary Durand	27-24
Frederick E. Crawford, Emma A. Erwin	24-25
Frank Kelly, Mary Lunk	24-22
Jacob Gottmann, Augusta Klein	29-20
Derby A. Nelson, Anna Nelson	35-24
Richard Oertel, Minnie Sherrodi	24-23
G. Spilger, S. Chicago, Maggie Schmitt, same	24-18
Louis Eppstein, Jennie Weinberg	24-20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily—Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

ALSTON—Margaret Mertin, wife of John Alston, aged 61 years.
Funeral services at residence, 449 La Salle-av., Wednesday, April 14, at 1 p. m. Interment private.

BLACKMAN—April 12, at his residence, 241 Erie-st., Edwin Blackman, aged 70 years.
Funeral Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Interment private. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

COMBS—April 9, at Normal Park, Andrew, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Combs.

DOUGHERTY—At her residence, 32 West Fifteenth-st., April 12, Eliza Dougherty, aged 63 years.
Funeral Wednesday, April 14, from her late residence, by cars to Calvary.

KELLEY—April 11, 1886, John Francis, dearly beloved son of Richard and Mary Kelley, and grandson of Catherine Kelley, aged 4 years and 3 months.
Funeral from parents' residence, 3736 Parnell-av., today (Tuesday) at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MURRAY—Saturday, April 10, suddenly, James F. Murray, Park-av., Central Park, aged 35 years.
Funeral Tuesday, April 13, service by Dr. Thomas, to be held at Fulton Street Chapel, Forty-first-st., at 10:30 a. m., thence by special train to Rosehill Cemetery. Train leaves Forty-first-st. at 11:30 a. m.; Wells-st. depot at 12 m. Friends invited.

QUANE—April 12, 1886, at his residence, 2553 Butterfield-st., Michael Quane, a native of Rathaney, Parish of Knockaing, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 48 years.
Funeral Wednesday, April 14, at 11 o'clock, to St. James' Church, thence by cars from the C., M. & St. P. depot to Calvary.

RICH—April 12, at 287 Wells-st., Orpha Jacobus Rich, wife of James E. Rich, aged 29 years.
Funeral Thursday at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland. Friends invited.
☞ Elizabeth and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

SHATTUCK—April 11, at No. 3325 Michigan-av., Blanche, infant daughter of Charles L. and Nellie Brown Shattuck, aged 10 months.
Funeral today (Tuesday) at 2:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMRADES OF WHITTIER POST NO. 7, G. A. R., are requested to meet at No. 262 West Harrison-st. at 12 o'clock Wednesday, April 14, to attend the funeral of that late comrade, James Batchen. Comrades of other posts are also invited.

THERE WILL BE A GOOD ENTERTAINMENT given this evening by the Young People's Temperance Union of Railroad Chapel, No. 1419 State-st., on their seventh anniversary. Miss Lucie Kimball will speak, Mrs. M. E. Fuller will recite and there will be fine music. The public are cordially invited.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS ST. Andrew's Society—You are requested to attend the funeral of the late James G. N. Butcher, a member of the society, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, 262 West Harrison-st., by carriages to Rosehill. ROBERT CLARK, President.

THE WELLS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION OF the Northwest will hold their reunion at Kinsley's, Tuesday, April 27, from 12 to 5 p. m. Miss C. F. White will be present. MRS. A. W. D'OYT, Secretary, 3 Wellington-place.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago will occur Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Sherman House. Business of importance and full attendance of members requested. C. M. HAYNES, M. D., Secretary.

Dr. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West
Eyes sent by Express. Office 125 State-st., Chicago, Ill

REVOLUTION IN THE PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

GREAT EASTER SALE THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.

Read the Attractions of the Men's Department.
Read the Attractions of the Boys' and Children's Department.
Read the Attractions in Our Furnishing Department.
Visit our Store and See the Attractions We Cannot Mention.

Under new management The Putnam will take its place at the front for FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING AND SQUARE DEALING. During this GREAT EASTER SALE purchasers will find the greatest opportunity to buy the Finest Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children manufactured in America, FROM THE LEADING HOUSES of New York, Chicago, and Boston. Also to secure Men's Suits, Men's Coats and Vests, Youths' Suits and Coats and Vests, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Fine Goods, carried from last season, in small lots at ONE-HALF PRICE.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
LONGEST ESTABLISHED ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
MINER, BEAL & CO. C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

Great Easter Sale
THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.
$100,000 Worth
New and Seasonable Clothing
IN
Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Departments.
The finest Clothing manufactured in America for Boys and Children.
The finest Clothing manufactured in America for Youths and Young Men.
The finest Clothing manufactured in America for Men of Profession or Business.
Our stock represents the Leading Houses of Chicago, New York, and Boston.
Putnam Clothing House,
Longest Established One-Price Clothing House in Chicago.
MINER, BEAL & CO.
C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

Great Easter Sale
THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.
THIN OVERCOATS,
Perfection in fit and workmanship, all the popular shades, for young men desiring the new light colors as well as the dark plain colors, in Meltons, Worsteds, Granites, Kerseys, Castors, and Cass. Our prices,
$5.00 to $35.00.
Gray Melton, serge facing and lining, $5.
Brown Mixed Melton, Italian linings, $6.
Diagonal Mixtures, Meltons, Worsteds, in all shades, $10 to $14.
Ten different styles silkfaced, satin sleeve linings; choice for $15.
Our leaders at $18, $20 to $25.
Our finest at $30 to $35.
Finest Spring Overcoats manufactured in America from the leading houses of Chicago, New York, and Boston.
Putnam Clothing House,
Longest Established One-Price Clothing House in Chicago.
MINER, BEAL & CO.
C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

Great Easter Sale
THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.
Men's Suit Department
Running over with the choicest selections of Dress Suits, Business Suits, 4-Button Cutaway and Sack Suits from the leading manufacturers of America.
OUR GREAT ATTRACTION
THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH:
500 Suits carried from last season—Fine Goods in small lots and broken sizes—at HALF VALUE.
100 Worsted Castor and Tricot Coats and Vests in Prince Alberts, Paris Frocks, and 4-Button Cutaways, at HALF VALUE.
A Great Loss to Us.
A Greater Gain to the Purchaser.
Putnam Clothing House,
Longest Established One-Price Clothing House in Chicago.
MINER, BEAL & CO.
C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

Great Easter Sale
THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.
Our Boys' and Children's Department Attracting the Parents.
Confirmation Suits at Popular Prices.
Boys' and Children's Spring Overcoats.
New patterns in Norfolk Short Pant Suits, ages 7 to 15.
Just received, our full line of Spring and Summer Jersey Suits. Caps to match.
GREAT ATTRACTION
THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.
200 Short Pant Suits, in broken sizes, some of them slightly soiled, worth to the wearer from $5.00 to $8.00; choice, $3.37½.
150 Boys' Long Pant Suits, ages 9 to 17, broken in sizes, carried from last season, good value at $6.00 to $10.00; choice, $4.37.
Hundreds of Boys' Short Pants, all wool, at $1.00.
Star, Diamond, and Union Shirt Waists, 38c.
The celebrated Malcomson Kilt Suits during this Easter Sale at half price.
Putnam Clothing House,
Longest Established One-Price Clothing House in Chicago.
MINER, BEAL & CO.
C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

Great Easter Sale
THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.
Our Furnishing Goods
Department to be the attraction of BARGAIN HUNTERS—Gentlemen, Ladies, Young and Old—the balance of this month.
100 doz. Fancy Shirts, attached and detached collars and cuffs, good value at $1.50 to $2.00—CHOICE FOR $1.00.
100 doz. Clouded and White Merino Underwear, regular price 50, for 39c.
100 doz. Gents' Fancy Half-Hose, worth 35c, 5 pairs for $1.00.
Gents' 4-ply Linen Collars and Cuffs—Collars, 2 for 25c; Cuffs, 5 pairs for $1.00.
Still more attractions in Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, and all kinds of Gents' Fixings.
Putnam Clothing House,
Longest Established One-Price Clothing House in Chicago.
MINER, BEAL & CO.
C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.
State & Washington-sts.

Shawls.
We continue our GREAT SALE OF INDIA GOODS. We quote:
Valley Cashmere Shawls, $75.00 and upward.
Valley Decca Shawls, $35.00 and upward.
Mountain India Shawls, $25.00 and upward.
Mountain Decca Shawls $25.00 and upward.
We also offer a Special Lot of Real India Chuddah Square Shawls, in Blue and White, slightly soiled, at $7.00 each; reduced from $15.00 and $20.00.
The above prices are lower than we have ever seen quoted on similar grades of goods before, and an allow an extraordinary opportunity for securing a Real India Shawl.
Patterns.
Butterick's Patterns for May are on sale in Pattern Department, 2d Floor.
Hosiery.
Ladies' first quality Plaited Silk Hose, all colors and black, 85c.
Children's Derby Rib Hose, all colors and black, 25c.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
We show a complete assortment of Fine
Embroideries.
Special Sale
OF
44-inch India Linen Embroidered Skirtings at $1 and $1.35 per yd.
These goods are New and Desirable Patterns, well worked, and at these prices are
Interesting Bargains.

W. T. MOORE & Co.
(Successors to SEA & CO.),
122 & 124 State-st.
Easter-Day has been called the Queen of Festivals, and is celebrated in every part of the Christian world. In nearly all Christian countries the recurrence of Easter has been celebrated with various ceremonies, and among the best known is the custom of making presents of Colored Eggs, called Pasch or Pace Eggs, which are elaborately ornamented, and sending cards called Easter Greetings. We have on sale:
2½x3¼ Double Silk Fringe, with Envelope and Protector 3c
3¼x4¼ Double Silk Fringe, with Envelope and Protector 5c
6¼x8 Double Size Silk Fringe, with Envelope and Protector 8c
All our Silk Fringe Cards have Envelopes and Protectors. One 10c Card is a little Chicken picking open an envelope with Easter Greeting on the inside. We have Eggs in boxes elaborately Hand-Painted. We have Silk Plush and Satin Hand-Painted Novelties.
The old custom of testing the strength of the eggs by hitting them together at the ends is still in existence all over the world, and in some parts of Ireland the legend is current that the sun dances in the sky on Easter morning.

JUNE BUGS,
MOTH MILLERS, & MOSQUITOES
KEPT OUT
BY THE CELEBRATED
"CLINTON"
WIRE CLOTH.
GET YOUR SCREENS READY.
BUY ONLY THE BEST.
FOR SALE BY
WELLS & NELLEGAR Co.
CHICAGO.

If You Don't Feel Well
Don't hesitate about giving yourself intelligent treatment.
If you take a cold, open the bowels.
If you are bilious, open the bowels,
If you are constipated, open the bowels.
If you are languid, open the bowels.
If you are ugly, open the bowels.
If you are dyspeptic, open the bowels.
If your mouth tastes foul, open the bowels,
If your skin is yellow, open the bowels.
If your head aches, open the bowels.
The kidneys and liver are the scavengers of the system, and the bowels are the great sewer of the body. Keep liver, bowels, and kidneys free, and you will regulate the whole anatomy, and for this purpose nothing equals nature's great restoratives
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

FURNITURE
Rockers, Chairs, Sofas, and Lounges
Of every variety and description,
FOR
Parlors,
Reception Rooms,
Libraries,
Halls,
Dining-Rooms,
Bed-Rooms,
Nurseries,
Kitchens and
Servants' Rooms,
Folding-Beds, Etc.
ALL POPULAR WOODS.
Largest Assortment.
Lowest Prices.
Buy your Furniture now. There will certainly be an advance in prices soon on account of strikes, demands for reduction of hours of labor and advance of wages by furniture workers.
WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
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At the lowest possible prices at
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No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
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CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
2621 WABASH-AV.,
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13,
10 O'Clock, the
Entire Furniture
OF RESIDENCE.
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware. General Housekeeping Goods of Private Family Declining Housekeeping. Sale Peremptory.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Sale of Elegant and Expensive
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT
Flat 2, 182 Cass St.,
This Tuesday Morning, 10 O'Clock.
Rich Parlor Suits
and Parlor Furniture,
Elegant Chamber Sets,
Hair Mattresses,
Extra Nice Bedding,
GOOD AND NEARLY NEW MOQUET CARPETS
Pier Mirror,
French Plate Mirror, Hall Tree,
Dining Room Furniture,
Imported China and Glass
SALE PEREMPTORY!
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

At 2621 Wabash-av.
This (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock,
ENTIRE
FURNITURE, CARPETS
AND
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS
Of private residence of above number.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT AT DEPOT.
Corner Third-av. and Twelfth-st., for account G. T. R. R., we sell this morning, at 10 o'clock,
250 Lots
Unclaimed Freight!
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

AT 134 VAN BUREN-ST.
(Near Pacific-av.)
Wednesday, April 14, at 2:30 p. m.,
The Fixtures of Store.
Two Meat-Cutters,
Benches, Counters,
Large French Range and Boiler,
Chopping-Machine,
Stuffing-Machine.
Crockeryware, Tinware, etc., etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This (Tuesday Morning) at 10 O'Clock,
IMMENSE SALE,
Furniture, Carpets, Stove
AND
General Household Goods,
Including the Furniture of 18-Room House.
Also a Fine Assortment of Bottled Liquors, Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, etc.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

This (Tuesday Morning) at 10 O'Clock,
383 West Randolph-st.,
ENTIRE FURNITURE
Of 12-Room House, Elegantly Furnished.
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture,
Carpets Throughout the House.
Ranges, Stoves, Crockery, etc., etc.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By SAMPSON & SMITH.
AUCTION.
On Tuesday, April 13, at 10 a. m., at our
Salesroom, 231 Wabash-av.
A Full Line of
Household Goods
Comprising Chamber, Parlor, and Dining Room Furniture, Folding Beds, Carpets, Ranges. Also a large quanity of odd Upholstered pieces in Easy Chairs, Patent Rockers, Tete-a-Tete, Parlor Chairs, &c., &c.
We will also sell a large quantity of second-hand goods to pay storage and other charges.
☞ Sale peremptory. J. SAMPSON.
Formerly of Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers.
Sales at private residences will receive special attention. Call early for time and terms.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—Thursday, April 15, 1886, at 10 o'clock sharp, I will sell at auction, positive and without reserve, the entire pawnbroker establishment of Philip Lichtenstadt, at 93 West Randolph-st., N. W. corner Jefferson. HEN MYERS, Auctioneer.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Instruments.
Sight is
Priceless!
Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior facilities and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

WILSON BROS.
113 & 115 STATE-ST.
Solicit Trial Orders for
SHIRTS
From gentlemen who have been unable to secure a perfect fit elsewhere.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $5, or $10 for a pound by express of the best Candy in America, put up handsomely and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. C. F. GUTH, Confectioner, 76 Dearborn-st.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Plate Ranges.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & MFG. CO.
76 Dearborn-st.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE. I who was deaf for years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured myself in a few months, and since then hundreds of others by the same process. A plain, simple, and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 13 E. 14th-st., New York.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

DEATH OF A CHICAGO SANDBAGGER IN JOLIET PRISON.

Gov. Oglesby Pardons the Meanest Man—A Family in Galesburg, Ill., Poisoned by Pressed Meat—Deaths of Old Citizens—A Detroit Charitable Institution in Dire Distress—Foreign Holders of Mortgages in Detroit to Be Made to Pay Taxes.

JOLIET, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Joe Durr, a noted Chicago convict, died this morning in the prison hospital.

[Durr was serving his third term, a ten-year sentence, for the robbery of Frank Klink of Chicago. Klink was crossing the Division street bridge late at night in September, 1884, when he was brutally sandbagged by Durr and a pal named Henry Gillespie. During the trial of Durr in the Criminal Court at Chicago Durr created a sensation by springing from his seat and attempting to slash Detective Ryan and a witness with a razor.]

A peculiar incident happened in connection with the pardon of John Thornton by Gov. Oglesby yesterday. Thornton is a farmer with considerable property near Peoria. He was sent to the penitentiary for attempting to kill a neighbor during a quarrel over a line fence. Saturday last Thornton's wife fell from her farm wagon and broke her neck. A neighbor at once telegraphed the sad news to the husband in his cell at Joliet, and asked Thornton to give an order so that a team could be sold that money might be raised to bury his wife. Thornton refused to give an order to raise the money. Had the Governor known these facts it is doubtful if he would have pardoned the old man.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Shortly after partaking of pressed corned beef Saturday evening R. I. Davis, Division Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, his wife, a visitor, and a domestic were taken dangerously ill. There were for several hours fears that Mr. and Mrs. Davis would die. Mr. Davis is today able to attend to his duties, though still weak, while his wife is yet seriously ill. Peter Anderson, one of the butchers selling the beef, was also very ill from the effects of eating it. Others who ate it were not affected. The Board of Health is investigating the matter.

DECATUR, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—A stranger committed suicide at Maroa today by taking opium. He is supposed to be William Carleson of Atchison, Kas. His age was about 22 and he wore glasses. He said he had been somewhere in Pennsylvania to bury his brother, and was on his way home.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—William Worthington, one of the half-dozen original settlers of Rockford, coming here in 1836, died yesterday. He was the first blacksmith, the first druggist, and a founder of the first church.

GALENA, Ill., April 12.—Last night the house of Mrs. Rosanna Wise, located a few miles below this city, was entered, and Mrs. Wise and her daughter and four boarders (workmen on the new railway) were chloroformed and robbed. The thieves secured $1,800 in cash and many valuables.

SALEM, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Alfred Parks, aged 60 years, ex-Treasurer of this county, died at 4 o'clock this morning of pneumonia. The funeral will occur in this city at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Dr. O. E. Stearns has received appointment as a member of the Board of Pension Examining Physicians, to take the place of Dr. W. S. Caldwell, who leaves soon for Europe, to be absent several months. Dr. Stearns is a good Republican.

Michigan—Detroit Assessors Looking After Foreign Holders of Mortgages—A Charitable Institution in Great Distress.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The Assessors are considering an addition to their books which will be of vast magnitude, directly involving nearly $6,000,000 in this city and indirectly affecting $20,000,000 throughout the State. Outside banks were restricted—in many States by usury laws and in others by a slack demand—from loaning their funds at more than 6 per cent. The development of the northern part of the State took about $15,000,000 of this outside money into the State. In Detroit about $6,000,000 was invested. Local mortgages amounting to many million dollars pay their full rates, but the foreign ones do not. The reason why this enormous sum escaped taxation was that the law provided no means for collecting the tax after it was levied. The loaner being a resident of another State, had nothing here on which levy could be made. It is believed that recent changes of the law have provided a means for reaching foreign mortgages, and it is intended to make up a case to test and settle the matter.

A case of strange distress has come to light in the House of the Good Shepherd on Fort street, West, devoted to reclaiming fallen women. The house has not been well supported, although its usefulness is acknowledged, and its workings are not generally known, as it is against the principles of the Sisters to beg for assistance. It transpires that for weeks past the Sisters have suffered for the want of proper food, and much suffering has been occasioned during the winter by the cold. There has been but one fire in the whole institution since cold weather set in, and that fire a feeble one in the kitchen. Measures will be taken at once for their assistance.

The output of the Lake Superior copper mines for March is reported as follows: Calumet & Hecla, 2,605 tons; Quincy, 230 tons; Franklin, 201 tons; Atlantic, 177 tons.

Wisconsin—Mining Companies Incorporated.

MADISON, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—The Bald Mountain Consolidated Mining Company of Milwaukee filed articles of incorporation today at the State Department. The capital is $2,000,000. The object is to mine in the Michigan iron range. The incorporators are C. E. Bieyer, P. W. Spencer, J. G. Spencer, J. L. Morton, and Paul Bechtner. The Hurley Iron Company also filed articles. The capital is $500,000. The incorporators are Robert W. Ferran, Thomas W. Scott, F. W. Smith, and Julius Jacobson.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—Stephen Thomas, a pioneer of the State, died at his home here today, aged 74.

[He settled in Mineral Point in 1842. In Territorial days he was a leading politician, and an officeholder in the last days of Democracy before the War.]

Iowa—A Man Chokes to Death by Taking Too Big a Mouthful.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 12.—John Ryan, a journeyman tailor, was choked to death last night with a piece of meat in his throat. Surgeons were summoned, but life was extinct when they arrived. A piece of beef was extracted from the dead man's throat measuring five inches long, one inch thick, and two inches wide. He had evidently taken it from the plate and attempted to swallow it without cutting up or mastication. Ryan was about 35 years of age, and came here six years ago from New York City, where he has living two sisters and a brother.

Dakota—Murder of a French Settler.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 12.—Jacques Lagier, a French settler, was murdered ten miles south of here with an ax. He was 66 years old. The murderer is unknown.

MATTOON STIRRED UP.

The Coles County Grand Jury Down On Her Raffles and Lottery Schemes.

MATTOON, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Judge Hughes opened the Coles County Circuit Court at Charleston today. In his charge to the grand jury he directed their attention to several Mattoon merchants who, during the dull times following the holidays, disposed of some of their surplus stock by raffles, and reminded the jury that in doing so the merchants had plainly violated the law and should be indicted. He was even more pointed in his remarks against a great lottery scheme inaugurated in this city during the last few months under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The lottery, or "Gift Enterprise," as it is styled, has issued tickets amounting to $125,000 on their face, and many of which have already been disposed of. The capital prize is a 280-acre farm. There is quite a flurry in Mattoon this evening over the prospect of the probable action of the grand jury in the matter.

IS THERE NO PEACE FOR HIM?

Dan Holcomb of Crouch Tragedy Fame Goes to Wisconsin to Marry and Burglars Raid His House.

JACKSON, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The residence of Daniel Holcomb, principal defendant in the Crouch murder case, was entered by masked men last evening and robbed of its silverware and valuables. Mr. Holcomb was absent, having been married in Wisconsin the 8th inst. Mrs. Fuller, the housekeeper, discovered the burglars looking over papers and was shot at by them, the ball barely missing her face. The Sheriff has been investigating the case but has found no clew to the perpetrators.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

A Constitutional Convention Proposed but Not Needed.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There seems to be no longer any difference of opinion concerning the true theory of main drainage for the City of Chicago and its suburbs. Nature has palpably indicated the most rational plan, by many evidences that, in a recent geological period, a great river flowed from Lake Michigan by two outlets down the valley of the Desplaines, one of these probably in a broad sheet of water over the low mud—lake divide; and the other by the way of the lowlands south of Blue Island, through the Saganaska Swamp, to its junction with the present Desplaines; whence the united currents swept down its rock-bottomed valley, which still retains the water-worn grooves from bluff to bluff under the thin layer of soil which now covers it. The present river merely follows what was once the central current of a mighty stream coursing its way from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The declivity of this rocky barrier is so great that at Joliet it is more than fifty feet below the level of Lake Michigan. Hence, its excavation to a moderate depth some 200 or 300 feet in breadth for a few miles below the "Sag" would discharge all the water required for the most perfect drainage and for the most ample steamboat navigation between the lakes and the Mississippi. To complete this system it will requre the proper enlargement of our present canal from Chicago to the head of the rock-cut, and the enlargement and deepening of the old canal feeder, some fourteen miles in length from the Calumet through the "Sag" to the common outlet through the rock-cut.

It is now almost universally conceded that the future population of Chicago will be counted by millions, and it will hardly be disputed that the time for these canals is fast approaching, and that their construction will soon be too imperative for delay. But the hands of Chicago are tied by restrictions in our State Constitution, and these restrictions must be removed before Chicago can act efficiently in her own behalf. All laws which now prevent the extension of the city limits should be amended or repealed. A constitutional convention should be called and the Constitution so amended as to permit or establish a better system of city and county government; to authorize the people of the city, or a larger district including the city, by a majority vote, to instruct their municipal government to construct such main drains or canals under proper restrictions, and to borrow money upon long-time bonds for that purpose. Such improvements, being for general use and for all time, should be paid for by the beneficiaries, and not all taxed upon those who will have but a brief benefit from their use.

The improvement of the Calumet Harbor is already an established charge upon the National Treasury, and the rapid growth of large manufacturing establishments along and around it, so admirably situated at the extreme southwestern curve of Lake Michigan, cannot fail to attract a vast population within a few years. This district, like the older portions of Chicago, must derive its water supply from our great freshwater sea, and must find an outlet for its sewage without pouring it into the lake. This deepening and enlargement of the old Calumet feeder, from the Calumet at Blue Island to the mouth of the "Sag," will secure this outlet, and no constitutional barrier should be permitted to remain to prevent a people from securing this indispensable requirement for their health and comfort.

It has been asserted by some of our eminent and profound observers and thinkers that no legislative body can anticipate the requirements of a growing State for a period of twenty years; and we feel the full force of this declaration in our own experience. It is now sixteen years since the adoption of our present State Constitution, and even with the most prompt action by the next General Assembly the full period of twenty years will have expired before a proper revision can be made, submitted, and adopted. Cook County will then contain more than 1,000,000 of people, to which another 500,000 will be added before adequate relief can be secured. Congress may possibly be induced to begin the work of enlarging our canal, but can afford us no relief from our wretched systems of city and county governments. A. J. GALLOWAY.

Comments on the Above.

There is not the slightest need of holding a constitutional convention to obtain the necessary authority to carry out the local drainage scheme referred to by Mr. Galloway. An amendment to the Constitution covering that purpose can be framed by the Legislature next winter and submitted to the people for adoption at the next general election. If the people of Cook County want such an amendment ratified they will have no difficulty in getting the State to vote for it. This is the simplest, quickest, cheapest, least disturbing, and best way of getting the requisit authority to "bond" the county or the city and townships directly interested in the construction of the proposed drainage outlets. There is another method of obtaining authority to issue bonds and mortgage the city or county that does not require an amendment to the Constitution, and that is by assessing property at a higher valuation than at present. If the valuation were doubled on Cook County for one year abundance of bonds could be issued thereon to make the outlets by county authority. The present debt of the county is but $4,483,500, whereas 5 per cent on the last valuation of $180,500,000 would authorize bonds for over $9,000,000, or $4,538,000 in excess of the present county debt, and the two together make over thirteen and a half millions. Vast outlets could be created with that sum of money economically and wisely expended.

Fully 98 per cent of all the population and property of Cook County would be directly benefited by deepening the bed of the Desplaines through the limestone uplift, as the drainage would immensely benefit the whole Valley of the Desplaines to the northern limits of the county, and therefore the drainage outlet system might properly be undertaken by the Government of the county, when the necessary legislative authority should be given. Hyde Park, Lake, Calumet, Worth, and Thornton could all drain into the Calumet Canal to the Desplaines at the "Sag," and these townships already number 100,000 inhabitants.

Another and still simpler way would be to obtain authority from the next Legislature to levy a tax of a few mills on the dollar on the property of the county, or on the city and the townships that would be especially benefited by the suggested drainage outlets, and apply the revenue derived therefrom for a few years to the sinking of the channels, and when the work was done it would be paid for and there would be no taxes to levy to pay interest or principal of bonds thereafter; and if the outlet should need enlarging in the future it could be made wider and deeper by the same simple and economical method of procuring money.

BOOMING FOR BOB.

A Georgia Paper Lifts Its Voice in Behalf of Ex-Secretary Lincoln.

Atlanta *Defiance*: The recent municipal elections in Chicago and Cincinnati and Indiana cities are very significant and encouraging to the Republicans. In the city elections recently in Buffalo (the home of the President) and in Chicago and Cincinnati the Republicans have gained largely. Bearing in mind Buffalo, N. Y., is the home of President Cleveland and Chicago is the home of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, and these heavy Republican gains show the drift of the popular current. The editor of this paper well remembers the "triumphal tour," as it were, of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, President Arthur, and Secretary Gresham through Indiana near the close of Mr. Arthur's term. As the train stopped at the stations there was the wildest desire to see "Bob" Lincoln. At Lafayette the colored people brought into the car and presented to "Bob" Lincoln a magnificent ship of flowers. It was evident that Mr. Lincoln was the centre of attraction, although the President and Mr. Gresham were in the party. The persistent cry of the colored people was to see Mr. "Linkum," as some pronounced his name. Being a member of President Arthur's Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln refused to let his name go before the convention as a candidate for President of the United States, and he sent out an autograph letter stating that he was for Mr. Arthur; but despite this fact Mr. Lincoln was balloted for anyhow. If in the next Republican Convention "Bob" Lincoln is nominated for President or Vice-President, the magic of his talismanic name, the son of "Abe" Lincoln, the immortal author of the Emancipation Proclamation, will be a tower of strength and the watch-word of victory to the Republican party. The recent elections in Fort Worth, Tex., and in Kansas City, Mo., where the Republicans defeated the Democratic candidates, "point a moral and adorn a tale." History repeats itself is an axiom, and as the great Abraham Lincoln led and secured popular and human liberty in 1860, so in 1888 the signs of the times point to his son "Bob" Lincoln to head another great movement having in view the disenthrallment of the oppressed masses.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

Nearly $2,000,000,000 would be due were al insured Americans to die at once. Nearly $1,000,000,000 has already been paid on death-losses in America.

LAKE-FRONT PROPERTY.

MRS. VALENTINE FILES HER BILL AGAINST THE CITY.

She Wants the Title to Valuable Land—The Rights of Property-Owners Along the Lake Shore—The Schuyler Case—Wants Damages from the City for Injury to Property—Notes—The Record.

A lengthy amended bill was filed yesterday before Judge Tuley in the case of Marie A. Valentine against the City of Chicago. She claims some of the Valentine scrip from her husband under the Miranda grant, and says she located it on a portion of the Lake-Front, between Monroe and Jackson streets, and the Land Commissioner decided she was entitled to a patent. No appeal was ever taken from this ruling, but the Land Department has refused to issue her patent. She, however, claims it is not necessary to her title.

Rights of Owners on the Lake Shore.

Judge Tuley was engaged all day yesterday in hearing a motion for injunction in the cases of Blatchford and Ogden and others, extensive property-owners along the lake shore, between North avenue and the Chicago River, against the Chicago Dock and Dredging Company and others to restrain them from digging sand on the lake-front. It is claimed the abutting property-owners have a riparian right on the shore, so that others cannot excavate sand there even under the water. The defendants, however, claim the right of the property-owners stops at the water's edge, and the right to dig sand is a public one, free to all alike. The arguments will be resumed this morning.

Twice Wedded.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court by William H. Schuyler against his wife Oella Schuyler, setting forth their marriage at Yellow Springs, O., Dec. 22, 1857. For the last seventeen years Mr. Schuyler has resided in Chicago, and has had by his wife six children, of whom the eldest, Wilfred H. Schuyler, is now 27 years of age, and the youngest 8. In April, 1882, Mrs. Schuyler left her husband and went to Dakota to live, where in September of the same year she filed a complaint against her husband asking for a decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty. Mr. Schuyler received no notice of the pending suit, and a decree of divorce was entered without his knowledge, though he has always lived in Chicago. To obtain her divorce Mrs. Oella Schuyler found it necessary to swear that she did not know her husband's place of residence, and upon diligent inquiry was unable to ascertain it. A year later Schuyler heard of the proceedings and sent for a copy of the papers. In December, 1884, however, he received a letter from his repentant wife, who asked to be reinstated in her former place of honor. They were accordingly remarried at Racine Dec. 25, 1884, but in the following summer Mrs. Schuyler again departed with her jewelry and clothing. Now the husband seeks a divorce, claiming that, although by taking her back to his bosom he condoned her former desertion, yet by her second departure she revived the previous desertion, and rendered the condonation of no effect.

Remote Expenses of a Viaduct.

Nicholas H. Ridgely in Judge Williamson's court recovered against the city a verdict for $9,058 as damages to compensate him for the depreciation in the value of his property caused by the construction of the Halsted street and Chicago avenue viaduct. He owns many lots on Halsted, Pratt, and Green streets, and the approaches to the viaduct have cut off the light and barred access to his property.

Items.

Judge Gresham yesterday morning heard a motion for receiver in the case of Colony against the Town of Ottawa. This was a bill to compel payment of some railroad aid bonds, and it was charged that the town had some of the stock of the road which it ought to surrender to complainants. The Judge held that the complainants had not proved they were entitled to the stock, nor was any case made out showing the necessity for a receiver. The motion would therefore be overruled.

In the old case of O. R. Glover, receiver of the Central National Bank, against its former President, W. F. Endicott, to recover $127,000 he had taken, a motion was made to dismiss the bill for want of prosecution, but was overruled yesterday morning by Judge Blodgett. There is a similar case pending by R. E. Jenkins as assignee of Endicott against Sibley, Dudley & Smale, his partners, to set aside the sale of Endicott's interest in the wholesale grocery firm of Sibley, Endicott & Co.

Judge C. B. Smith will call the law calendar of the Circuit Court Monday, May 10.

Judge Knickerbocker will not hold court until Friday morning. He has gone to Iowa to attend the funeral of his sister's child.

Dwight L. Bemis, the superintendent of Bemis & Curtis' malt-house on Hickory street, was made defendant in a suit yesterday for separate maintenance by his wife, Lizzie A. Bemis. She charges him with cruelty. He is said to be worth $30,000, with a salary of $3,000 a year, and she wants him compelled to pay for her maintenance.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,126—Carlos D. Siegert et al. vs. C. Lawrence, Lillie Lawrence, and Henry Lawrence. Bill to restrain infringement of trade-mark "Angostura Bitters." Beck & Charlton, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

102,457—Eleanore Virgine Kron vs. Geo. C. Pfeiffer. Asst. $30,000. G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, attys.
102,458—Eliza Chichester vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. C. H. & C. B. Wood, attys.
102,459—National Broadway Bank of New York vs. August C. Keebler and Albert Nathan. Asst., $5,500. Page & Booth, attys.
102,460—Bill. Suppressed.
102,461—Charles Foxwell vs. John J. McGrath. Asst., $5,000. H. C. Van Schaack, atty.
102,462—Grace L. Pratt vs. Josephus W. Pratt. Bill for divorce for desertion. J. Wright, solr.
102,463—Louisa Schulz vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. Comstock & Hess, attys.
102,464—Thomas & Taylor Spice Company vs. S. Dougherty. Asst., $3,000. Baker & Donlin, attys.
102,465—James Gorman vs. Lillian Gorman. Bill for divorce for adultery. Egbert Jamieson, solr.
102,466—Case. Suppressed.
102,467—Lizzie A. Bemis vs. Dwight L. Bemis. Bill for separate maintenance. A. Van Buren, solr.
102,468—Bill. Suppressed.
102,469—Oscar Crandall, administrator, etc., vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. James A. Fullenwider, atty.
102,470—Anders Petterson vs. John P. Runnell, P. C. Maynard, and Valentine H. Surghnor. Bill to foreclose two mortgages for $360 on Lot 48, in sub. of Lots 30 to 53 inclusive, and of Lots 67 to 90 inclusive, in Chicago Land Company's Sub. of Block 38, in Sheffield's Addition. Meyer & Callinan, solrs.
Suppressed Saturday—102,435, William H. Schuyler vs. Oella Schuyler. Bill for divorce for desertion. Schuyler & Kremer, solrs.
102,445—Robert Harris vs. Amanda Harris. Bill for divorce for desertion. B. W. Ellis, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,727, Nicholas H. Ridgely vs. City of Chicago; verd. pltf. $9,058.
JUDGE GARY—2,847, William Heine vs. Thomas W. Eaton; verd. pltf. $1,100.—3,024, Sarah P. Becker et al. vs. A. M. Huff and S. Simon; dflt. and jgt. $332.—4,612, Rathbone, Sard & Co. vs. Charles Tatge; same, $428.—5,047, Dell Noblit et al. vs. Thomas J. Gannon; same, $1,263.—3,010, Benjamin M. Baker vs. Louis Crist; verd. pltf. $150 and jgt.—3,012, Josef Najeninek vs. Leopold J. Kadish; verd. pltf. $1,140.—4,813, Mary Grumwald vs. George Goetz; jgt. pltf. $140.
JUDGE ANTHONY—2,500, Heeney vs. McLaughlin; verd. pltf. $1.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,314, Strand vs. Blossom; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

56,305—William Bosworth vs. Leonard Evers. Appeal.
56,306—A. J. Neuberger vs. S. Wolf. Appeal.
56,307—Helen Walsh vs. Edmund C. Walsh. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Mills, Ingham & Simonds, solrs.
56,308—J. G. Conway Co. vs. S. F. Hanchett et al. Appeal.
56,309—G. A. Foster et al. vs. C. C. Crowhurst. Appeal.
56,310—John Graham vs. Thomas E. Patterson and George W. Deal. Replevin, $300. William Starkey, atty.
56,311—Anton Dietsch vs. Wenzel Steinbach. Confession of judgment, $397. Arthur Schroeder, atty.
56,312—William Grist vs. Samuel E. Cassidy. Appeal.
B. R. 396, Philip D. Armour vs. All whom it may concern. Petition to establish title. Wilson & Moore, solrs.
Suppressed Saturday—56,299, William Lockwood et al. vs. William J. Nichols, Stephen Kelly, Eugene Barrows, Ann E. A. Simmons, Charles C. Otto, Louisa C. Otto, Daniel S. Pratt, Frank R. Chandler, Peyton R. Chandler, George Gardner, and Horatio Wait. Creditor's bill, $25,560. Page & Booth, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—8,002, Frank Panek et al. vs. Frank Novotny; dflt. and jgt., $172.

DECREES.

JUDGE MORAN—2,583, Sturgers vs. Stow; final decree.—3,197, Hannah Nelson vs. Gustav Nelson; decree of divorce for cruelty.

County Court—New Suits.

6,600—Thomas S. Rofe vs. Mary E. Root. Appeal.
6,601—Patrick Sanders vs. George H. Mueller. Petition to contest election. Doolittle & McKey, attys.
6,602—In the matter of Sigmund Sinzecheimer, arrested. Petition for release. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
6,603—Mary Hawke vs. Isaac Davis. Appeal.
6,604—Chisholm Bros. & Gunn vs. George W. Hyde & Son. Assumpsit, $700. Jesse Cox, atty.
6,605—C., E. & L. S. R. R. Co. vs. Catherine O'Neil, Hugh J. O'Neil, Peter Ryan, Dennis McCarthy, James T. Young, John D. Tully, and Luke Coyne. Petition for condemnation. E. Walker, atty.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ROGERS—The grand jury for next term of court ordered: 848, William Gleason, robbery; further testy. hrd.; jury to seal vdt.—889, Patrick Devlin, pet. lar.; subtd. to crt., fdg. glty. and sentd. to thirty ds. Co. jl.—893, John Behrens, lar.; pl. of n. g. withdr. and pl. of glty. entd.; sentd. to one yr. penry.
JUDGE GARNETT—801, Carl Bartholdi, prac. med. without a license; vdt. not glty.—876, Edward Noonan, lar.; trial by the crt.; fdg. not glty.—650, Richard Cullen (police officer), murder; jury secured.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of law calendar with a jury.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,838, 3,015, 3,022, 3,028, 3,029, 3,030, 3,031, and 3,033. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 2,671, 2,675, 2,676, 2,678, 2,679, 2,684, 2,685, 2,688, 2,691, 2,693, 2,695, and 2,696. No case on trial. There will be a preliminary call tomorrow of Nos. 2,872 to 3,100 inclusive.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call, Nos. 1,901 to 1,950. Trial call, Nos. 1,734, 1,534, 1,718, 1,738, 1,739, and 1,740. No case on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 38, 24, 46, 47, and 48. No. 11, Henderson vs. Bird, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,897, 2,085, 2,130, 38¼, and 6,209. No case on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 4,390, 4,404, 4,406, 4,434, 4,442, 4,210, 4,470, 4,478, 4,494, and 3,850. No. 4,388, Tascher vs. Brendeke, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 5,911, 5,956, 6,499, and 5,563. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court until Friday.
JUDGE ROGERS—Arraignment of prisnrs. and Nos. 814, 911, 915, and 917.
JUDGE GARNETT—No. 650 on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today, in case No. 143, the State of New Jersey, Robert Given, and others, prosecutors, plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry Wright, Collector of Taxes in the Township of Shamong, Burlington County, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that the lands within the limits of the Indian reservation were not exempt from taxation. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the Court.

In case No. 154, Samuel H. Emerson vs. N. M. Wilkins, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Arkansas, the court reverses the judgment of the lower court and holds that a sole surviving partner of an insolvent firm can make an assignment of the firm assets for the benefit of its creditors, with preference to some of them. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

In No. 1,263, Daniel K. Stewart, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Virginia (coupon case), the order of the Circuit Court of the United States remanding the case to the County Court of Henrico County is affirmed.

[In this connection it can be stated that a bill was introduced in the House today by Mr. Brady of Virginia authorizing the President to appoint a Board of Commission to investigate to what extent the United States may be legally or equitably liable for the debt by the State of Virginia because of the partition of the State without its consent during the late War; the extent of the equitable liability of the United States to the bondholders of other States of the Union and foreign bondholders on account of the action of the State authorities of Virginia nullifying the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the debt of Virginia.]

162. The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Jonathan Y. Scammon et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; decree affirmed in part and reversed in part, and cause remanded; appellees F. A. D. Reed and A. E. Scammon are to have costs on the appeal against the appellant; opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford; judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded with directions to set aside the verdict and award a new trial; opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

1,305. The Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States; motion to advance granted and cause set down for argument the second day of the next term immediately after the cases already assigned for that day.

289. The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Commissioners of Wake County; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. S. F. Phillips in support of same, and by Mr. Edmund Randolph Robinson and J. W. Hinsdale in opposition thereto.

980. The Mexican National Construction Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Guillaume Rensens; motion to require plaintiff in error to give additional security submitted by Mr. M. H. Cardoza in support of same and by Mr. Theo. F. H. Meyer and Mr. Joseph H. Choate in opposition thereto.

1,261. Quin Bohannan, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Nebraska; motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. William Leese in support of same and by Mr. Charles O. Whedon in opposition thereto.

On motion of William Leese, Charles E. Magoon of Lincoln, Neb., was admitted to practice.

PRODUCT OF THE PINERIES.

Report on the Log-Cut in the Stillwater and Chippewa Districts—Sawing Commenced at Eau Claire.

STILLWATER, Minn., April 12.—[Special.]—The log-cut upon the St. Croix and tributaries is now completed, and 281,165,000 feet of logs is the product for this district. Last fall it was the intention to procure about 300,000,000 feet for this market, which, added to the logs in the lake of last year's cut, would make the amount of stock for this season 312,000,000 feet. The season proved so unfavorable for logging that the loggers are surprised to find themselves now so close to the mark. The cut of last season, together with the logs in the lake, made a total supply for the season of 330,000,000 feet, which was 48,835,000 feet greater than the supply for this year. Logs are now selling in the Stillwater market at an advance of from $1 to $1.50 a thousand on last year's prices. A still further advance in the price is confidently looked for, owing to the greatly-reduced cut on the Chippewa and in other heavy logging districts, and also to the prospect of the return of better times in the West.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—The sawing season in the Chippewa Valley was inaugurated today by the Eau Claire Lumber Company's steam-mill, which will be run on the ten-hour system. Business in this line will be humming in two weeks. The ice and snow which recently covered the ground to the depth of eighteen inches have slowly melted away, leaving the ground bare and the river only about three or four feet above low water. One lumber-raft was sent down today from this city. The town is full of men, and there will be no trouble in manning all the mills long before it is necessary. Driving logs has begun in dead earnest, but not much can be accomplished on the small streams until after a good fall of rain. Fair wages are paid to all classes of millmen, but the general verdict is the logging season has not been fairly up to the average of former years. Most of the mills will run on the ten-hour system.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—The Black River drive started today with a good stage of water. There are fully 8,000,000 feet of logs in the channel and chutes. Five million feet were jammed at Steamboat Island and a big crew was set at work to break the gorge. The efforts were successful and the logs are now coming into the boom. The prospects for a clean drive of 200,000,000 feet in Black River and its tributaries this season are encouraging.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, April 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Brigham st, s e cor of Dean, 58x56x44 ft, dated March 16 (Ellen M. Pike to B. C. Dahm) ...... $ 600
North av, 25 ft e of Girard st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 6 (George A. Seaverns to John Lang) 1,050
Dearborn st, 25 ft n of Polk, e f, 25 ft to Fourth av, dated April 5 (Marks Nathan to A. Royce Camp) 28,000
Clifton Park av, 100 ft n of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 9 (F. E. and T. P. Phillips to M. E. Friegiaff) 300
West Monroe st, 79⅛ ft e of Desplaines, s f, 19 81-100x191 ft, dated March 23 (D. W. Robinson to Winslow & Harris) 6,000
Campbell av, 48 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 28x108 ft, improved, dated April 12 (I. and W. P. Mattison to A. K. Reid) 4,500
West Congress st, between Leavitt and Hoyne, dated March 27 (Charles B. Wilson to Henry Hiestand) 4,500
Mark st, 137 ft e of Halsted, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 10 (Mary Schleiss to J. J. Schlesinger) 1,900
Prairie av, 189 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x135 ft, dated April 7 (Sophia H. Holmes to Joseph Stein) 3,600
West Division st, 54⅜ ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 50x120 ft, dated April 8 (Adam Ochs to F. L. Wilk) 2,400
West Superior st, 122 e of Rockwell, n f, 24x122 ft, dated April 10 (W. C. Fricke to A. Semper) 300
North av, 48 ft e of Wood st, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Jan. 23 (Carl Schwarz to Katharina Spreitzer) 6,872
Superior st, 150 ft w of Franklin, s f, 26 2-12x130 ft, dated April 1 (Madden & McNulty to P. H. Tierney) 2,800
Hermitage av, 116 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 22 (S. H. Sweet et al. to F. Kleinhammer) 1,200
Paulina st, 116 ft n of Twelfth, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 22 (same to William Harms) 1,200
West Huron st, 168 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x120 ft, dated April 10 (Thomas Hempshall to William Windle) 1,600
Stearns st, 97 ft w of Emerald, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 12 (Charles Drabeck to P. F. Fredereck) 675
Ontario st, 50 ft w of St. Clair, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated April 9 (William H. Reid to Edwin C. Harmon) 15,000
Fairfield av, n of Ogden, w f, 23x125 ft, dated April 10 (John Bauer to G. Dyhhuis) 650
West Chicago av, 47½ ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x123 ft, dated April 9 (Ernst Runde to William Rundo) 1,000
West Division st, 104⅜ ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated April 8 (Adam Ochs to Margaret Brund) 1,200
Rawson st, n w cor of McHenry, s f, 50x115 ft, dated April 12 (Robert Hacker to Conrad Seipp) 6,500
Vine st, 496 ft n of North av, e f, 46x58 ft, dated April 8 (E. H. Schintz to J. B. Stansbury) 1,850
Hoyne av, n e cor of Bryson st, w f, 32x138 ft, dated April 10 (Adam Ochs to C. C. Breyer) 1,500
Maplewood av, 150 ft s of Fulton av, w f, 24x126 ft, dated April 12 (L. Z. Leiter to James Kenny) 600
West Sixteenth st, 50 ft e of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 1 (Joseph Hopson to Marie Zahradrisk) 700
West Nineteenth place, 71 ft w of John place, s f, 24x84 ft, dated March 15 (Robert Nowak to Frank Simek) 1,000
Laurel st, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, w f, 18 9-10x118 ft, dated April 8 (J. H. Stewart to D. W. Baker) 450
Laurel st, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, w f, 24x118 ft, dated April 8 (H. C. Alberda to same) 850
West Erie st, n e cor of Oakley av, s f, 23 7-10x124 ft, dated March 29 (A. C. Barney to Mathilda Blom) 850
Kedzie av, 167 ft s of Madison st, e f, 26x99 ft, dated April 10 (Pat Martin to James Arthur) 650
West Liberty st, 250 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x73 ft, improved, dated March 6 (M. Strohm to Charles Tabbert) 1,550
Oakley av, 175 ft s of Thirteenth st, e f, 25x72½ ft, dated Aug. 15, 1885 (E. A. West to D. C. Smith) 2,150

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Noble av, 316 ft e of Southport, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 8 (W. C. Goudy to M. Schaefer) .. $ 1,100
Lincoln av, 91½ ft n w of Diversey, n e f, 24 ft to Diversey av, improved, dated April 12 (Louis Schaufler to Charlotte Lederer) 2,330
George st, 164 ft w of Sheffield av, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Oct. 10, 1885 (John Logeman to August Jahn) 750
Abbott ct, n of Diversey av, e f, 29⅓x119 ft, dated April 9 (Elenora Hunt to Victor Johnson) 1,050
Lincoln av, 161 ft s e of George st, s w f, 50 ft to George st, dated March 21, 1883 (Albert Wisner to Mathias Smith) 2,275
Blain st, n w cor of Roscoe, e f, 250x180x240 ft, dated March 13 (John Schieferstein to John Rick) 6,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Gordon st, n w cor of Marshall, s f, 50x126 ft, dated April 9 (Edward McCann to John F. Cook) ...... $ 2,000
Justine st, 48 ft s of Fifty-second, e f, 25x121 ft, dated March 31 (C. H. Taylor to F. Ortwig) 300
Butterfield st, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, e f, 24x94¾ ft, dated April 10 (Sidney A. Kent to M. H. Foley) 1,500
Wentworth av, near Gordon st, w f, 25x136 ft, improved, dated April 1 (J. W. Pfeiffer to John C. Pfeiffer) 2,500
Forty-first st, 222 ft e of Vincennes av, s f, 25x191 ft, dated March 20 (G. H. and W. B. Barbour to James Galbraith) 1,500
Greenwood av, 214 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 100x297 ft, dated April 10 (Albert G. Spalding to Eugene E. Prussing) 10,000
Wentworth av, near Forty-eighth st, e f, 23x124 ft, dated March 15 (J. Boomer to Peter Lenert) 700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, n of boulevard, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 11, 1885 (J. B. Armstead to Jens Bull) ...... $ 1,000
Linden av, 125 ft s of Evergreen, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 8 (L. Linguist to J. Fremason) 225
Fairfield av, 50 ft n of Wabansia, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 12 (G. N. Procton to A. M. Procton) 1,000

THE GRECIAN CANAL.

It is expected that the Grecian Canal, connecting the Gulfs of Corinth and Ægina, will be completed by the end of the present year The canal will be less than three miles in length, but the deepest cuttings are nearly 250 feet in depth.

WAITING FOR A BREAKUP.

MARINE-MEN ANXIOUS FOR THE ICE TO DISAPPEAR.

The Date Fixed for the Opening of Lake Navigation by Old Weather Sharps Is Now Nearly at Hand, but That Important Event Seems to Have Been Indefinitly Postponed—General News from the Great Inland Seas.

The date fixed by old weather sharps for the opening of lake navigation is now nearly at hand, but that important event seems to have been indefinitly postponed. A month ago it was predicted that the ice would be out of the straits early in April, and even the most conservative prognosticator was sure that the grain fleet would be plowing the waters of Lake Huron by April 15. The fallacy of their predictions is strengthened by the report made by W. J. Carney of the Mackinaw Lumber Company, who arrived from St. Ignace yesterday. Mr. Carney crossed the straits last Friday on the transfer stmr Algomah. At that time the only open water visible was the narrow channel that has been kept open all winter for the Algomah. As far as could be seen with a powerful telescope the ice extended up and down the straits, and fishermen reported that it stretched out into Lake Michigan in a solid, unbroken field to the head of the Beaver Islands. Nor was there any indication that the ice would break up for some time to come. The comparative warm weather of last week had caused it to melt on top a little, but the main body of the ice was as blue and solid as it was a month ago. Persons who have lived at the straits for many years told Mr. Carney they did not believe that a vessel would get through before April 25, and others set the date as far as May 1. This report was confirmed by a dispatch from Capt. James Milten of Detroit to masters of his vessels, instructing them not to incur any extra expense, as there was no indication of the ice breaking up in the straits. These discouraging reports will probably prevent even the most venturesome navigator from leaving Chicago for several days to come, although several have expressed their intention of making a start today. The chances are that if vessels sail this week they will lie at the foot of the lake for a week or more before they can run the blockade, and it is certainly much safer to remain in port than to risk disaster in an ice floe.

Freights and Charters.

Lake carriers have been holding back their tonnage for several days in expectation of obtaining an advance on grain freights to Buffalo. Shippers, however, said they had reached the limit when they conceded the advance to 4 cents on wheat, and claimed that the condition of the markets would not justify them in paying more. Yesterday three vessels were chartered at the rates quoted last week. The first engagement made was the schr May Richards for 82,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at 4 cents. It was given out that the rate was 4½ cents, but this was afterwards denied by both the agent and shippers. The other engagements were two vessels, not named, to come from Milwaukee. It is believed that they were chartered at the same rate. Unless the ice moves out of the straits pretty soon it is difficult to see how any more grain vessels can be taken care of at Chicago. There is plenty of grain to load them with and a good demand for tonnage, but the harbor is so crowded that there is absolutely no place for a vessel to lie after she is loaded. From Twelfth street to the mouth of the river every foot of dock room is taken up, and berths for loaded vessels can only be obtained at the extreme ends of the river. The stmrs Nahant and Kershaw were obliged to return to Milwaukee after taking on their cargoes, as they could not secure a berth here. The loaded grain fleet now numbers upwards of 125 vessels.

Port of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—[Special.]—At a meeting of coal-shippers this morning it was decided that the opening rates for lake shipments be as follows per gross ton:

To Chicago	60 cents
To Milwaukee	55 cents
To Lake Superior ports	50 cents
To Toledo	40 cents

The same plan regarding Chicago and Milwaukee charters was established as last year. By this means there is no competition between shippers to secure tonnage, and rates are maintained more steadily than they would otherwise be. Joseph Ball of the Delaware & Lackawanna Company will make the charters for the next two weeks. This afternoon the stmr White and Friant and four barges, stmr George King and three barges, schrs Unadilla and John Wesley were chartered for Toledo at 40 cents per gross ton. These are the first regular charters of spot vessels made this season. It may now be taken for granted that all freights will be paid in gross tons. There are not many vessels here that will load for Lake Michigan, but shippers assert they are not in any way pressed for room and can if needs await the arrival of the down fleet.

Frank Owens, agent at Ogdensburg of the Vermont Central Line, this afternoon closed a contract for the season's charter of the prop Oneida, to run between Chicago and Toledo and Ogdensburg. She will be commanded by William Waite, last season mate on the Tiago.

Canal freights were quiet. Six cents was generally asked on wheat to New York, though an odd boat or two were offered at an eighth less.

The ice off this port has wasted so that there is no doubt of steamers being able to pass through it. Nothing, however, is ready to leave port.

The Speedwell Reported Missing.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 12.—[Special.]—The schr Speedwell of this port left Charlotte Monday last, bound for Toronto, with a cargo of 400 tons of coal. She was the only vessel on Lake Ontario during last week's storm, and, no news of her having been received, it is feared she has gone down. Some say that she made Hamilton piers for shelter and was blown out again. This rumor is not likely, for if she missed the piers she would have been blown on the beach.

The gale of last week drove a detached piece of land to within a half mile of Hamilton piers, where the island settled in forty-two feet of water. Fifteen or twenty poplar trees are growing on it, but the exact size of the island cannot yet be ascertained, as a strong breeze is blowing from the south.

Port of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—During a light fog the steam-barge G. P. Heath, with ties from Ahnapee for this port, went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning half a mile south of Bay View. She was discovered by the patrol of the Life-Saving Station and the life crew went to her. After three hours of dredging the tug Hagerman got her off. Having rested on a sand bottom she was uninjured.

There were no inquiries here for grain-carriers today.

The prop Cuba, with schrs Donaldson, Hartford, and May Richards, and the stmr Progress go to Chicago to load.

Around the Lakes.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The stmr Christina Forbes, bound for Bay City, left here today, the first boat this season. There is no ice in sight.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The prop Burlington and two barges arrived up today. They were fast in the ice at St. Clair Cut for some days. The Bay City is reported stuck in the ice at the cut. The prop Atlantic is still here. The ice is very heavy.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The tug Butler of Chicago, owned by Capt. Van Dalson, was launched this afternoon. She has been hauled out all winter and has had a thorough rebuild. She will be towed to Chicago by the A. B. Taylor this week to receive her machinery.

WHITEHALL, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The tug Joseph Heald broke a road through the ice to the mouth of White Lake this forenoon. None of the fleet is quite in shape to leave, but expects to get out about the middle of this week. The lake is open ten days earlier than last season.

MANISTEE, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The prop Nellie Torrent arrived today and is loading. The ice will probably be out of the lake this week. Sailed, prop Menominee.

FRANKFORT, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—Arrived yesterday afternoon, schr George A. Marsh from Chicago. Weather quite warm and ice melting fast.

LUDINGTON, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The harbor is free of ice. Boats can go to any of the mill docks. All of the fleet here are getting ready to load. Arrived—Props F. & P. M. No. 2, John Otis, John Dewar, schr Charles Hart. Cleared—Props F. & P. M. No. 2, John Dewar.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 12.—A light rain has fallen nearly all day and the ice has melted quite rapidly. The water that was on top has all run through, and a week of warm weather will break it up. It is foggy, with the mercury 36°.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—A northeast wind, with light rain and fog, prevails. Such weather will make the ice weak and porous in a short time.

Nautical Notes.

The prop Cuba and consort Donaldson were expected to arrive from Milwaukee last night to load grain.

Capt. Jesse Hurlbut, who was out of W. M. Egan's employ last season for the first time in twenty years, has resumed command of the schr Golden Fleece.

Sails are being bent on the lumber fleet every day and it is expected that almost the entire fleet will be in commission by the end of this week. Several cargoes arrived yesterday and a number of light vessels left for ports down the lake.

The ice-jam in St. Clair River has not been cleared. Saturday the stmr City of New Baltimore tried to force her way through, but had to give up and return to her dock at Algonac. There are several craft ice-bound at the St. Clair Flats Canal, bound to places on the River St. Clair, some of them thus delayed the last eight days. The steam-barge Bay City, coal-laden, from Cleveland and bound for Port Huron, has been ice-bound for nine days, having two barges, also coal-laden, in charge. Saturday morning the steamer ran short of provisions and was compelled to return to Detroit to recruit.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 696 Shober street, John Jensen, two-story flats, 20x34 feet, $2,500.
No. 3001 La Salle street, Joseph Stoeber, basement, 21x49 feet, $1,300.
No. 3229 Wentworth avenue, Adam Fraatz, three-story flats, 25x76 feet, $7,800.
No. 44 Law avenue, B. Reinhardt, addition, 20x20 feet, $600.
No. 247 Austin avenue, Mary A. Crane, three-story dwelling, 25x55 feet, $4,000.
No. 96 Ontario street, William Wallace, one-story shop, 20x60 feet, $800.
No. 215 Ogden avenue, J. H. Braynard, two-story store and flats, 33x62 feet, $3,500.
No. 588 Laflin street, Adam Hallabach, basement, 20x36 feet, $800.
No. 421 West Superior street, Louis Heft, two-story dwelling, 22x35 feet, $1,500.
No. 3741 Butterfield street, J. J. Donohue, two-story flats, 22x37 feet, $3,100.
No. 3755 Wallace street, John Creogh, addition, 20x20 feet, $400.
No. 548 West Twelfth street, Thomas McCormick, three story store and dwelling, 26x80 feet, $6,000.
No. 607 Holt avenue, John Alfred, two-story flats, 20x54 feet, $2,500.
No. 3044 Emerald avenue, Mrs. S. Geringer, one-story cottage, 22x32 feet, $900.
No. 76 Dearborn avenue, Fergus Printing Company, five-story factory, 25x100 feet, $8,000.
No. 79 West Huron street, C. W. Ramseen, basement, 24x48 feet, $700.
No. 42 Tilden street, Patrick Foley, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, $500.

SUGAR IN FLORIDA.

Sugar cultivation has been initiated in Southern Florida. Over 200 acres have been prepared for the planting of the cane near Kissimmee City, where a sugar factory will be erected.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

"The Art of Poetry on a New Plan."

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You ascribe the lines:

He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day

to Goldsmith. May I ask you to name the poem in which they occur? J. C.

East St. Louis Is Liable.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state in your paper whether or not the State of Illinois is liable for damages caused to railroad property by the strikers or others at East St. Louis? If so, is it so because the Governor failed to respond promptly when called upon to furnish military aid? Respectfully. CHARLES MILLS.

Battledore and Shuttlecock.

CHICAGO, April 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please say if the game called shuttlecock and battledore is French or English. Also please say how and by how many persons it is played. X.

[The game is old as the hills. The word battledore, however, was borrowed from the French or Spanish. It is played by two persons.]

Look Out for Him.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be kind enough to warn the public against a man about 36 years old, small features, sickly-looking, and of dark complexion. He is a thief. He will enter your house unnoticed if possible, and, if detected, will ask for stove repairs. Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock he unfortunately found my door open, and not being seen, as he thought, he stole a valuable small glass clock off the mantelpiece in the parlor. WILLIAM ANTINK.

A Simple Problem.

HYDE PARK, Ill., April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the following example: A buys 2 hogsheads of molasses each holding 58 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint. He buys it at 80 cents a gallon and sells it at the same price, but a gill short on each gallon, how much did he make? EVERY-DAY READER.

[The quantity was 117¼ gallons. By the question 31 gills were sold as 32. Hence the quantity divided by 31 will give 3.78226 reduced gallons as the overplus, which at 80 cents amounts to nearly $3.02 6-10 cents as the gain on the transaction.]

A Silly Custom.

CHICAGO, April 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer why it is the custom in Western cities for men to remove their hats in the presence of women in the elevators or lifts. Why should we not with the same degree of gallantry remove our hats in street-cars and other public places? Many young and old men want to know the proper thing to do and not lose caste. A SUBSCRIBER.

[The practice referred to is both silly and dangerous. Silly because the elevator is a public place; dangerous because the elevator-shaft is peculiarly subject to drafts of cold air, and the sudden exposure of the head in such a place often gives rise to colds.]

Spoiled His Engagement.

CHICAGO, April 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me, a subscriber to your journal for the last thirty-odd years, to bring to your notice an outrage of which I was the victim the 9th inst. At 5:20 p. m. I took my seat in train No. 24 on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Road, and in due course handed the conductor the first coupon of a "*ten-trip ticket between Chicago and Polk street*," and requested him to let me off at the latter street. He refused to do so, and finally *dumped* me off between the tracks of two railways, half way between Twelfth street and Ogden avenue, where a sheet of water twenty feet wide lined the east side of the roadbed and the open prairies the west side of the same. My business demanded that I should have reached Polk street by 5:45 p. m., but I was hindered from keeping my engagement. I know my legal rights and how to enforce them. I also know the value of ventilating an abuse by overgrown corporations for the correction of the same through the columns of so fearless and independent a journal as I submit that yours is. M. A. RORKE.

The Birth of Christ.

CHICAGO, April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you inform me why in the Sunday-school lesson of yesterday the time was stated as 5 B. C. when Christ had been dead a number of years? The lesson was in John I., 1-18. SUBSCRIBER.

[The era of the birth of Christ was never settled till the year 527, when it was done by a Roman abbot named Dionysius Exiguus, who fixed it for the end of the 4713th year of the Julian period. But according to Josephus there was an eclipse of the moon in the time of the last illness of Herod, which modern astronomical research shows must have occurred in the night of March 13, at Jerusalem, in the year 4710 of the Julian period. If we believe the Gospel of St. Matthew we must admit that Jesus was born some months before the death of Herod, as he was carried into Egypt before that event. Hence the latest time we can admit for the birth of the Messiah is the end of the year 4709 of the Julian period, or four years before the "vulgar" era. There are some other considerations which are considered by the writer of this reply to fix the date four years earlier than the commonly received epoch, and he so gave it in an article entitled "The First Christmas Eve," which was published in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 23, 1874. It has been claimed, however, to have been as much as six years earlier than the "epoch"; and the five years referred to by our correspondent may have been accepted as a compromise between the two, the birth of John being meant and not the time when he began to preach.]

Indiana Avenue Improvements.

CHICAGO, April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some of the residents of Indiana avenue are making efforts to change the roadway. They wish to place a stone sidewalk six and one-half feet wide, resting the outer edge on the curbstone, and plant uniform trees *inside* of the walk along the front line of the lot. There are numerous serious objections to this plan. First, the loss of the front parks so restful to the eye and dear to the hearts of all Chicagoans; next, those who walk may be subjected to the annoyance of being bespatted by passing vehicles or covered with dust.

The roadway being wider traffic teams of all kinds will find it convenient and inviting, so that it will become a business thoroughfare.

And again to plant the trees along the line of the lots will bring them entirely too close to the houses. They will obstruct the light and sunshine, and every year's growth will add to the nuisance. If planted along the *outside* of the lot-line they will belong to the city, and property-owners will have no right to remove them, however much they may damage the property.

Furthermore the pavement will *always* be exposed to the sun, excepting when shaded by the houses, the trees being on the wrong side to give shade.

It is to be hoped these objections with many others will be well considered before consent is given to such a change.

I would suggest that *three* feet be taken *from* the roadway on each side of the street and added to the parks, making them about ten feet wide, leaving the sidewalk next to the line of the lot, plant uniform trees and dispense with fences, and the avenue will be beautiful. INDIANA AVENUE.

The Chamber of Commerce Lease.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The management of the Chamber of Commerce in its recent circular to the stockholders in reference to the refusal of the Board of Trade to pay rent under one of the leases between the two corporations says:

"The directors have no fears as to the ultimate result, and feel satisfied the high commercial standing of our bankers and business-men who are members of the Board of Trade will ultimately influence the fulfillment of all the requirements of the leases."

Does the management of the Chamber of Commerce mean to intimate that A. M. Wright, President, and Mr. Stone, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and who are also members of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, are not business-men of high commercial standing?

It is announced that a vote of the Board of Trade Association is soon to be taken on the question whether the directors shall be sustained in their action in regard to the payment of the rent, and I may venture to express the hope that "high commercial standing" will at the proper time exert itself to "influence the fulfillment of all the requirements of the lease."

I trust when the vote is declared "high commercial standing" will not be found to have ensconced itself behind a secret ballot. The stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce might possibly suppose that the vote would be nearly or quite unanimous, and that they would be able to say of the members of the Board of Trade Association, as has been said before:

So are they all, all honorable men.

THE TRIBUNE says, in a recent issue, it is rumored that if the majority of the Board of Trade directors persists in ignoring the claims of the Chamber of Commerce for further rents several directors may resign from the board. It that rumor should prove true, and members of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade set the example of resigning from a position of trust, some of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce may possibly feel inclined to resign. N.

The Troubles of Salespeople.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"Salesman," in his article of 2d inst., told many truths with reference to hours of work, etc., but left untold many more with reference to the relation of the salespeople to customers. Many salesmen get cranky (to use a slang expression) if, after showing a woman a line of goods, they fail to make a sale, and many heads of departments and managers come down on employés if they "get a swap" or fail to make a sale every time goods are shown. This treatment from their superiors(?) has of course a tendency to make salesmen very anxious to effect sales, but should not lead them to so far forget themselves as to show to customers any feeling of disappointment when the "swap" comes. Customers have a perfect right to look carefully before purchasing; but fair customers do not, after looking all over a line of goods, undertake to escape under cover of the stereotyped statement, "I am afraid it won't suit her. She is so particular, and it is so hard to buy for others." Women have many things to try them in their honest efforts to buy goods, and often leave stores vowing that they will never trade with certain salesmen again, and in some cases that they will not trade again in that store as long as that particular salesman is employed there. But they remember that salespeople are human beings, and have certain rights which should be respected. The first one of these rights is, the right to begin about 5:30 p. m. to get in their show and put up their goods preparatory to closing the store at 6 p. m. This might be secured by customers calling about one hour earlier and doing trading instead of putting it off until as near the hour of closing as possible. No customer ever went into a store at a few moments before 6 o'clock in the evening and received as good attention as he or she would have done at any hour from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and for humanity's sake the mothers, wives, and sisters of this great city should see to it that their shopping is all done up between those hours.

Another wrong, and one of which we salesmen have a right to complain, is the crowding of the street cars at an hour when we are compelled to use them to get to our homes after a day's work which entirely unfits us for standing or hanging on to the railing. Of course this state of affairs would not exist if the car company would put on more cars at this hour, but everybody knows what corporations are. With very few exceptions our employers would prefer that we could close up and get out promptly at 6 p. m., and, in fact, nearly all the better class of stores are now or soon will take to closing at 5 or 5:30 Saturdays. SALESMAN NO. 2.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

A Runaway Britisher Bled by American Blackmailers.

"There's many a detective hears of cases upon which he expends a great deal of time and labor and all for nothing," was the introduction to the following story of the troubles of a self-sufficient Englishman who must have grown thoroughly tired of America by this time. "Some eight months ago this person had a prosperous little business in one of the provincial English cities, was married and the father of two children. Unfortunately for him his intimacy with a young and charming brunet became known to his wife, and in his attempts to get away from this trouble he sold out his business at a great sacrifice, and then one or two of his creditors began to talk of criminal proceedings against him under the bankruptcy act. He was forced to fly the country, but he brought the brunet over to New York with him, and to satisfy her he foolishly went through a marriage ceremony immediately upon their landing.

"The Englishman was very wise, but not wise enough to keep his own counsel, and the friend to whom he confided his affairs brought down a gang of blackmailers upon him. One night as he sat in his room two men broke in upon him with drawn revolvers, saying they were the American agents of the British police, and placed him under arrest. The 'friend' happened in most conveniently, and at his suggestion bribery was tried upon these agents. Without much parleying the victim was induced to pay the sum of £500 in consideration of a guarantee of immunity from arrest. The money once in the hands of the New York blackmailers they thought it best that the innocent should move, and the 'friend,' who had not yet been unmasked, suddenly and forcibly suggested to him that he was liable to be arrested at any time for bigamy under the laws of New York, and the guilty couple caught the next train for Chicago.

"This was done with the idea that the idiotic Britisher had yielded up about all the money he possessed, but later developments disproving this a portion of the gang started to follow him here. He and the brunet had taken up quarters on Wabash avenue, and at this point the woman's tongue, wagging to a fellow-lodger of the same sex, put a crowd of Chicago vultures on her husband's track. They learned of the arrival of the New York operators through a private detective who had been let into the scheme to locate the Englishman here. Learning of the woman's carelessness the lovers had meanwhile changed their location to a quiet establishment on North Clark street, and the Chicago hyenas pounced upon him there. He was told of the schemes of the Eastern 'bloodsuckers,' of their expected arrival here, and was then induced to leave the woman for a time and retire with one of their party who had gained his confidence to a safer place of hiding. Strange as it may seem the man's fears led him to follow this advice, and the plan netted the Chicago operators a neat sum in cash together with the greater part of the valuable jewelry worn by the couple. Later the Englishman got a Chicago detective to write to the 'friend' in New York threatening the exposure of the gang if the man's baggage was not immediately forwarded. This brought a note from the Eastern sharks to the Englishman warning him to beware of the Chicago police, as there had been a great deal of correspondence between the department here the Scotland Yard detectives, and that he was again on the point of being arrested and returned to England. That was enough, it appears, to drive him almost crazy, and he and the woman fled. But where they went is still a mystery, and if his past experience has been any lesson to him it will remain a mystery.

"It sounds like a very wild yarn, doesn't it?" said the storyteller; "but there are at least half a dozen parties here in Chicago who know all its details. Get the names? Not by any means. Every one who knows them was more or less interested in the scheme in some way and wouldn't say a word. Why, even the copper thinks the couple will return some day and he'll be able to work a great case out of this story."

THE INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL.

Gen. Sheridan Takes a Look at It and Says It Should Be Provided with United States Troops.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan spent the forenoon in Indianapolis. He is en route from Chicago to Nashville, on an inspection tour, accompanied by several members of his staff, and stopped off here to look at the arsenal. There are two propositions before Congress respecting the arsenal. One is to abandon and dispose of it as useless; another is to equip it with a regiment of troops, taking it from the ordnance department and converting it into an infantry post. Gen. Sheridan is positively opposed to the first proposition, and favorably inclined to the latter. He says: "The Government ought not to give up this place. It may need the arsenal some day. The buildings ought to be made use of. I have no doubt some of the officers and troops in the Far West would be glad to be stationed here." He said that it would be premature for him to say what the chances are for converting the arsenal into a military post of importance.

WICKED OMAHA IS BEING CONVERTED.

OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—The Methodist revival meetings have been moved to the new Exposition Building to accommodate the vast crowds. Today there were present about 7,000 people, and last night there were over 10,000 in attendance. The Exposition Building, which accommodates over 12,000 people, has been rented for one month by the conductors of the revival.

DUST RUFFLES.

Dust ruffles are attached to the latest dresses from Paris.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Bankers,

Successors to PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

100 Washington-st., Chicago.

The Accounts of Banks. Bankers, Merchants, Corporations, and Individuals received.

We offer today, in addition to a Full Line of Government and Local Bonds, the following:

Minnesota State 4½s.	Ravenswood, Ill., 5s.
St. Paul School 4½s.	Franklin Co., Neb., 6s.
Zanesville, O., 4½s.	Grand Island, Neb., 6s.
Martins Ferry, O., 5s.	Cherry Co., Neb., 6s.
Iowa County, Wis., 5s.	St. Cloud, Minn., 6s.
Savanna, Ill., 5s.	Loup Co., Neb., 6s.
Middletown, O., 5s.	Republican Precinct, Nebraska, 7s.
Marion Co., Ia., 5s.	Elm Creek, Neb., 7s.
Fort Dodge, Ia., 5s.	Miller, D. T., 8s.
Ashland Co., Wis., 5s.	Arizona Canal 8s.
Hyde Park, Ill., 5s.	

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Capital....$2,000,000.00.
Surplus....$1,000,000.00.

Circular Letters of Credit for use of Travelers, and Commercial Credits issued available in any part of the world.

Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

GAS STOCKS.

Equitable Gaslight & Fuel Co. of Chicago. Bonds and stocks dealt in by

P. J. GOODHART & CO.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 24 Broad-st., New York.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 12.	April 5.
New York	$108,619,183	$118,899,271
Boston	13,531,707	13,552,998
Chicago	9,636,000	8,125,000
Philadelphia	8,685,887	9,581,299
St. Louis	2,608,568	2,872,653
Baltimore	2,375,951	2,174,297
New Orleans	1,293,443	1,527,349

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 50c premium; New Orleans, $1.50 premium.

There was a good demand for money in small amounts in this city yesterday, and more activity in the counter trade than for some days. Rates were as heretofore quoted, but there was a strength to the market indicating that it was more likely to advance than to decline. The country orders for currency were very moderate, and the supply of small bills continues large. Eastern exchange sold at par all day. Foreign bills were active and steady, the supply being good.

Investment securities were dull. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $4,000 Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s at 103¼, $3,000 Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s at 104⅜, and $3,000 Board of Trade 5s at 104⅞. Among the private sales were 100 shares of First National Bank stock at 215, $20,000 City Railway 4½s at 101½, and 120 shares of Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company at 115.

The following were the closing prices bid at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	140	Chi. City Ry., 5-20 4½s	101¾
†Chi. T. & S. Bank	196	Cook County 7s, 1890.	111
Con. National Bank	122	Cook County 4½s, 1900	107⅜
First National Bank	200	Cook County 4s, 1905	104¼
Ill. Trust & Sav. B'k	250	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895.	107¼
†International Bank	100	N C C R 1st m 6s, 1900	116½
Mer. Loan & T't Co.	210	W. D. R. cou. 5-20 6s.	109¾
†Met. National Bank	155	W. Div. R. reg. 6s	107½
Nat. Bank of Illinois	155	West Park 7s, 1890	110
Union National Bank	170	West Town 5s, 1899	102¼
Chicago City 7s, 1887	102½	Minn. State 4½s, 1912.	104
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105¼	Mut. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	84
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111¼	Chi. B. of Tr. 10-50 5s	104⅝
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	Chi. O.-H. Co. 6s, 1905	103½
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117¼	Chicago City Ry	322½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121¼	C. Gas. L. & Coke Co.	111½
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125¼	Traders Ins. Co	126
Chicago City 7s, 1899	127¼	Union Steel Co., com	15
Chicago City 6s, 1896	113⅝	Union Steel Co., pref	65
Chicago City 6s, 1897	117	†Chi. Elec. Und. Co.	29
Chicago City 6s, 1898	118	†Cen. Union Tel. Co.	50
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	107¼	Un. St.-Yrds. & T. Co.	148
Chicago City 4s, 1901	104¼	†Nat. Panorama Co.	60
Chicago City 4s, 1904	104¼	†Am. Panorama Co.	75
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100¾		

There was a little more activity among the Chicago stock speculators, but the buying was not large. It was reported from New York that one cause of the advance was an effort by the manipulators to force the Chicago shorts to cover. There is no doubt a considerable short interest here, but it is not so large as the Wall street people have been led to believe. Some covering was done yesterday, but the heavier operators did not get enough frightened to take in their line. The crowd were inclined to think that the rise was almost entirely due to the covering of shorts, but this view was not indorsed by the leading houses in New York. One of them went so far as to declare that the market had started on a boom and that it would be a bull market for sixty days. Some who had been savagely bearish faced squarely about and said it was no use to resist the operations of the bulls. Indeed, the comments were very like those so frequently heard during the phenomenal rise of last fall. There was unusual activity in the low-priced stocks, but it could not be learned that Chicagoans bought many of them. The earnings of the Northwest Road decreased $3,300 the first week of this month, and those of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois $2,861.

The rates for bankers' balances in New York averaged 2¼ to 2½ per cent last week, against 2¾ to 3 the previous week. The market for commercial paper reflects this change, offerings being more eagerly taken, leading to a fractional decline in rates, and the banks are again competing with Eastern institutions for the supply of such paper in the hands of brokers. Very choice short-date notes pass at 4 per cent and others at 4½ per cent, while four months' paper is quoted at 4½ to 5½ per cent.

The special efforts of the Bank of France to accumulate gold have resulted in a hoard of $255,000,000, which is about $55,000,000 more than it held last year at this time.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—There was increasing activity and strength in the market, the lowest prices being made at the opening, and the highest in the last hour, and the net result being a gain of from 1 to 2½ per cent on the list of usually active stocks, while some of the specialties show gains of 2 to 7 per cent. The chief causes of this change from the hesitating speculation of last week are the favorable earnings of the roads in March, the prospective settlement of all the most important railroad fights, and the prospect of money at 1¼ to 2 per cent for the next seven months. The principal changes were:

Advanced—Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, 10; do preferred, 6¾; Minneapolis & St. Paul preferred, 3¾; Columbus & Hocking Valley, 3; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and St. Paul & Duluth, each 2¾c; Alton & Terre Haute preferred, 2¾; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, 3⅜; Ohio Southern and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, each 2; Delaware & Hudson and Minneapolis & St. Paul, each 1¾; Lake Shore, 1¾; Northern Pacific preferred and Union Pacific, each, 1¾; Alton & T. H., Missouri Pacific, Norfolk & Western preferred, Oregon Railway & Navigation, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Richmond & Danville, and Tennessee Coal & Iron, each 1½; St. Paul, 1⅜; Northwestern, Lackawanna, Lake Erie & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Kansas & Texas, Erie preferred, Oregon & Transcontinental, and St. Louis & San Francisco, each 1¼; New Jersey Central, Norfolk & Western, Omaha preferred, and Western Union, each 1; New York, Susquehanna & Western preferred and Southern Pacific, each ⅞; and Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, New York Central, Reading, Pullman, Richmond & West Point, Manitoba and Texas Pacific, each ¾.

Declined—St. Paul & Duluth preferred, ⅞.

Money on call loaned at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent, but at the close money was offered at 1½ per cent. The foreign exchange market was dull and steady.

The opening of today's stock market was at about Saturday's closing figures, and from the beginning until the end the movement was upward. In the morning Columbus & Hocking Valley was active, but the lots traded in were not large. Every one had the point to buy it. Stocks which have been inactive for quite a while were dealt in and the general market had the appearance of widening. The close was very strong at the highest figures of the day. There was no news which should have acted on prices, but the temper of the traders was more bullish, and the people who have been short of the market for some time covered. There was better buying than selling throughout the day. The transcontinental lines were conspicuous for strength and buoyancy, and people identified with the overland roads were giving out bull points on all the shares. Pacific Mail was taken by parties identified with the Pacific roads and Union Pacific by some of the Standard oil people. Reports were in circulation that an agreement would soon be reached with the steamship company on the old basis of $85,000 per month, and this stimulated the upward movement.

The coalers were prominent in the later dealings and were all in demand at higher figures on the better outlook for the anthracite trade and the fact that Saturday last the big line veins of the Lehigh Coal Company, including the mines of the Sugar Loaf and Hazelton collieries, advanced prices 25c per ton all around, which brings the quotations fully up to last year's figures. These are among the leading grades of coal in the market, and Mr. Post says the present demand for them is greater than the mining capacity.

Negotiations are still in progress in regard to the Pacific coast war. The situation at this moment is summed up by Mr. C. P. Huntington: "Correspondence is again going on looking to a settlement of transcontinental troubles. Nothing definit has been suggested yet. A settlement will be reached sooner or later."

Who is "R."? This conundrum has been agitating Wall street for the last week or more. Telegrams signed with this mysterious signature poured into Wall street last Monday advising the purchase of St. Paul & Duluth stock. "It will go to 65 this week sure," said anonymous telegrams. A hundred different men got the telegrams, all charges paid. Up the stock began to climb. The quotation was 56 when the point was offered. Little by little the figures rose, until Saturday the quotation at the close of business was between 63 and 64. People who acted on the advice when first received made a clear $9 on every share foreclosed. Today it continued to go up, getting above 67, when a suspicious weakness suddenly developed and the figures began to drop. But "R." had quit his first love today. "Buy Hocking Valley stock for a rise of 10 points," said a hundred telegrams, all with this same mysterious signature, bombarding the street this morning. Up the stock floated: one, two, three, four, five points gained before the day was over. Old speculators looked on astonished. A new style of philanthropist had descended. A thousand guesses were made at "R.'s" identity. He was the puzzle of the day. All of his telegrams were paid for in advance. Upon one point most were agreed—he was some gentleman with stock to sell.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last— Ap'l 12	Ap'l 10
Alt. & Ter. H.	2,300	41¾	40	41¾	
Canadian Pacific	2,900	66¾	65¾	66¾	65¾
Canada Southern	1,300	40¾	40¼	40¾	41¾
Central Pacific	200	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Ches. & Ohio	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
C., B. & Q.	910	135¼	134¾	135¼	134¾
C., C., C. & I.	700	51	49	51	48¾
Del. & Hudson	1,800	102¾	101¾	102	101¾
D., L. & W.	25,615	127¾	126¾	127¾	126¾
Erie	13,780	26¾	25¾	26¾	25¾
Do pfd	1,100	60¾	60¼	60¾	60
Do seconds		103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	605	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
Do pfd	800	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅝
Hocking Valley	13,585	35	32¼	34¼	31¼
I., B. & W.	3,120	26¼	24¾	26¼	23⅞
Illinois Central	122	140	140	140	
Jersey Central	7,100	54¾	53¾	54¾	53¾
Kansas & Texas	8,905	29¼	28½	29	27¾
L. E. & West	350	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Lake Shore	34,950	83¾	81¾	83¾	81¾
Louis. & Nash	6,610	40¾	38¾	40	38¾
Manhattan Con	1,025	128¾	127¾	128¾	127¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd	2,060	82	75	81¾	74¾
Minn. & St. L.	2,145	20¾	18¾	20¾	
Do pfd	2,200	48¾	45¾	48¾	44¾
Missouri Pacific	270	105¼	105	105¼	104
Mobile & Ohio	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	
N. Y. & N. E.	4,325	37¾	36¾	37	36¾
N. Y., S. & W.	3,973	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7¼
Do pfd	5,110	22¾	21⅝	22¾	
N. Y., C. & St. L.	600	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7
Do pfd	500	15½	15⅛	15½	15¼
N. Y Central	6,805	103⅜	102⅜	103¾	102⅝
N. & W. pfd	3,910	29½	28¼	29⅜	28
Northern Pacific	1,465	26¼	25⅜	26¼	25⅜
Do pfd	10,200	58⅜	56¾	58⅜	56⅞
Northwestern	10,520	109	107¾	109	107¾
Ohio & Miss.	1,600	23⅜	23	23⅜	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,400	101¼	99⅞	101	99
O. Transcon.	16,950	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	29⅜
Pacific Mail	50,235	58¼	56	58¼	55¾
P. P. C. Co	100	133	133	133	
Peoria, D. & E.	16,500	24⅜	22⅞	24¼	22¾
Reading	15,200	25	24¼	25	24⅜
Rich. & Dan.	425	87	86	87	85½
St. L. & S. F. pfd	200	43	43	43	
Do 1st pfd	100	102	102	102	
St. Paul	24,220	88⅝	87⅜	88⅝	87⅜
St. Paul & D.	4,815	67	64	65¾	63
St. Paul & O.	14,800	42⅛	40½	42	40⅝
Do pfd	1,300	104⅜	103½	104¼	103½
St. P., M. & M.	500	117¼	116½	117¼	
Texas Pacific	2,310	11	10⅜	11	10¼
Union Pacific	37,670	51½	49¾	51⅜	49¾
Wabash	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅛
Do pfd	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
Western Union	8,200	67	66	67⅛	65¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	120
American	105½	United States	62

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 3s	100⅝	Northern Pac. sec'ds.	95
U. S. 4s, coup	126¼	Northwest consols	141½
U. S. 4½s, coup	112⅜	Northwest deb. 5s	108¾
Pacific 6s of 1895	127½	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	103⅝
Central Pacific firsts	116	St. Paul consols	133
D. & Rio Grande firsts	121¾	St. P. C. & P. firsts	121⅜
D. & R. G. West firsts	78	Texas Pacific land gts.	38¾
Erie seconds	103⅛	Tex. Pac. Rio G. ex c.	51½
M., K. T. gen. 6s	94	Union Pacific firsts	117
Northern Pac. firsts	115¼	West Shore	102¾

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

3000 U S 4½s reg....112¾	4000 M K&T gn 6s.....93⅛
5000 N Car spl tax....12	5000 M Un 6s.....87
10000 So C 6s-non-fnd..7	5000 M&E 1s gtd.....134½
25000 Va 6s dfd tr rcts. 10¼	4000 M & E 2d..114¼@114½
10000 A & P inc.....23⅞	3000 M & O new.....114
2000 A & P—W D 1st..89	7000 NYLE&Wn2d cn e cp.....88¾@88⅝
5000 B & O 5s.....110⅞	7000 do fd 5s cp89¾@90¼
11000 BCR&N 1st..110@110¼	20000 N Y C & N g m.....58
15000 Can So 2d.....88	5000 NJC 1st cn astd...113½
58000 CH&VT 5s...87¼@89	5000 N J C deb 6s.....82
10000 C & O cur...35¾@35⅞	1000 N W s f db 5s....108
3000 C&O 1st—Ser B cp. 78½	2000 N W cn cp g bd...135
5000 C S P M & O cons.122	6000 No P 2d cp.....94⅞
5000 C Pac g bd.....116	3000 N P Tm 1st.....105
24000 D&RG W 1st.....77¾	1000 N O P 1st e cp....60⅛
15000 D&RG 1 c t rc..98@98¼	5000 O So inc.....36
2000 Erie 7s cns gd.....133¼	5000 O So 1st.....104
11000 E T 5s tr rec.79½@80	10000 O & T 1st.....99⅛
300000 E Tenn inc..21½@22¼	1000 O R & N 1st.....113
25000 Ft W & D 1s.....89	10000 P D & E inc.....70¼
16000 GC&SF gd 6s 103½@103⅝	8000 R W & O cons.....95
5000 Harlm 1st reg...136½	2000 R W & O inc.....62
1500 I B & W 1st.....100	31000 R & D deb.100½@101¼
24000 K P 1st cons.....105	5000 St J & G I inc 63¼@63½
6000 LE&W inc.....24¼	10000 T P R ex cp.....50¼
2000 M&SP 1-C P & W 5s 107	10000 U Pac 1st..116¾@117
5000 do (s 15).....106⅞	90000 Va Mid inc...83½@84
1000 M&StP 8s 1st.....136	1000 W S gtd 4s.....103
40000 MK&T g 5s..79½@80	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 U S 4½s reg.....112⅜	10000 NYC&N g m tr rct......59@59½
3000 N Car spl tax.....11½	2000 N Y W&R inc.....21
1500 N Car con 4s...93@95	5000 N Pac 2d cp.....94¾
25000 So Car 6 non-fnd 7@7¼	10000 NYS&W 1st ex cp 85⅝
20000 Va 6s defd tr rct. 10⅜	10000 N P 1st cp..115¼@115½
7000 Am D & I 5s.....97½	2000 N W c cp gld bds.135
10000 CW & B 1st 106¼@106½	33000 O So inc.....37@38½
5000 C & O cur.....36	5000 Ohio So 1st.....104
5000 C&O 1st-Series A.109	2000 O &L C 1st.....97
35000 C H V & T 5s...89@89½	12000 O S Line 6s.101½@101¾
3000 C Coal & I 6s.....95	8000 do (cash).....101½
2000 C S 1st gtd.....106½	16000 O & T 1st.....99@99¼
12000 Can So 2d.....88@88¼	5000 Or Im Co 1st.....92
5000 CS L & NO 5s.....117	4000 P D & E inc—ED. 70¼
10000 C B & Q—Ia D 4s.100½	20000 Pa Co 4½ cp.....106¾
10000 C C C & I g m.....101	3000 Pac Mo 2d.....111
22000 E Tenn 5s tr.....80	4000 R&P 1st cn...111@111⅞
247000 E Tenn inc...22@22⅜	20000 R & D deb....101@101¼
5000 ET&H 1 cn-M V D.109	10000 R & D 6s.....114½
11000 GBW & S P in 39½@39¾	5000 R W & O cns.....95⅛
16000 Ft W & D 1st.89½@90	1000 SL&SF g m.....103⅝
8000 GH&SAWD 1st...101	1000 StL&SF 2d-Clas B 111¼
5000 I D & S 1st.....106	6000 St J & G I 1st...110
10000 ID&S 2 inc trs.....33¼	3000 S L&I M 2d.....116
30000 IB&W cn inc.35⅞@36¾	6000 SPM&M1s—D Ex. (s20).....120⅞
1000 I B & W 1st.....100½	6000 So Car Ry in...26@26¾
48000 Knox & Ols..94½@95⅝	4000 So P of N M 1st..104
10000 L S 2d regd.....125⅝	1000 So Pac of Mo 1st..105⅛
7000 M & St P cns.....133	33000 T P R ex cp..50⅛@51½
1000 Mid of N J 1st....105¾	13000 Tol & O C 1st.97½@97⅝
30000 MK&T gn 5s...80@80½	3000 T Cent 1st 1900...70
25000 MLS&Win.101 @102	13000 U Pac 1st....117@117¼
203000 NYLE&W n 2con e cop.....88⅝@89	20000 Va Mid inc....84@84½
5000 do fd 5s cp....90¼	10000 Wab gen 6s tr rec 58
1000 NYC&SL 1s tr.....94	
3000 N Y O & W 1st....106	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 U S 4s coup.....126¾	91000 NYLE&W n2d cn. ex c'p.....89⅛@89⅜
76000 A & P inc...23⅞@24¼	12000 do fd cp 5s..91@91⅛
21000 Col H & T 5s.....89	38000 NYC&S L 1 tr rec......94@95
26000 Can So 2d....88⅛@88¼	15000 NYS&W 1s e c.....85¾
15000 C C C & I g m.....101¼	92000 N Y Ont & W 1st......106⅛@106¼
1000 C C C & I 1st.....128	1000 N Y W & R inc....21½
5000 D & R G W 1s.....78	2000 N J C adjt.....110⅛
13000 E T 5s tr rct.....79¾	7000 R & D deb.....83@84
61000 E T inc.....21¾@22⅛	58000 N Pac 2d cp..94⅞@95
3000 Erie 1st mtg.....127⅜	1000 Ogn S L 6s.....101¾
11000 GBW&SP inc.....40	14000 O & T 1st.....99¼@99⅜
16000 H&T 1st-ML ecp..105	1000 Ore Impt Cols.....92¼
5000 Ia Mid 8s.....134	12000 O So inc.....39@41
5000 I B&W cn in.....36¾	43000 R W & O inc.63¼@63½
5000 Intl coup 6s.....89	3000 S L&SF 2d-Clas B 112
25000 ID&S 2 in tr r...34@34¼	3000 SL&SF 2d-Clas C.111½
5000 I D & S 1st.....106¼	30000 So Car inc...26⅞@27¼
10000 Long D con.....116½	7000 S L & I M 5s.....92½
5000 M LS&W inc.....102¼	1000 S L&IM-C&F 1st.109¾
5000 M&O n 1st Ex 6s..103½	4000 T&O Cen 1st.....97⅞
11000 MK&T g 5s...80¼@80⅛	10000 T Pac in 1 g.....38⅞
10000 M K & T g 6s.....94@94¼	44000 Va Mid inc...84¼@85
1000 Mid of N J 1st.....105¼	4000 Wab g m 6s tr rc..53½
10000 Mo P 1st cn.....112	
3000 WSL&P—Det D..81	
110 U S Ex.....63¼@64	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales	First	High	Low	Last.
Atchison	3,850	89⅛	91	89⅛	91
Boston & Albany	61	189	189	189	189
Calumet	38	230	230	230	230
Flint	600	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛
Mexican Central	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
M. H. & O.	2,175	31	33⅛	31	33⅛
Union Pacific	1,850	49⅞	51⅜	49⅞	51⅜
N. Y. & N. E.	8,060	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	37¼
Do pref	170	129	130	129	130
Boston Land	60	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Boston Water Power	1,100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Bell Telephone	50	162	162½	162	162½
C., B. & Q.	81	134⅞	135	134⅞	135
Eastern	120	83	83¾	83	83¾
Pullman	16	133	133	133	133
Wisconsin Central	400	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
Atchison rights	8,540	152⅛	160	152⅛	160

Bond sales and quotations:

34000 Mex 4s.....38⅛@39	9000 NY&NE 7s.126¼@126⅛
5000 do 7s.....41⅝	6000 Sonora 7s.....107
5000 N Y & N E 6s.....117¼	10000 Mex scrip..70@71

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—The market closed steady; Pennsylvania, 53⅝ bid, 53¾ asked; Lehigh Valley, 57 bid, 57½ asked; Lehigh Navigation, 51⅛ bid, 51¼ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 12—5 p. m.—Consols, 100 9-16 for both money and account. United States bonds—4½s, 114⅝. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 40⅛; Canadian Pacific, 67; Erie seconds, 99⅜; Illinois Central, 142⅛; St. Paul common, 89⅝; New York Central, 104⅞; Pennsylvania, 55; Reading, 12⅝.

PARIS, April 12.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 97½c for the account.

HAVANA, April 12.—Spanish gold, 238⅝@239. Exchange firm.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mining shares were dull. Sales: Little Chief, 21@22c; Horn Silver, $2.95; Lacrosse, 9c; Sutro, 18c; Homestake, $1.82; Bodie, $1.05; Mexican, 50c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $1.12½; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.12½; Crown Point, 90c; Eureka Consolidated, $1.62½; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, $2.62½; Holmes, $5.50; Mexican, 50c; Mono, $2.25; Navajo, 15c; Potosi, 70c; Savage, $1.12½; Sierre Nevada, 50c; Union Consolidated, 40c; Yellow Jacket, 65c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally rather heavy yesterday after a strong opening in grain. There was active selling, partly based on the fact of good crop prospects. The weather was of the kind which is called spring-like in England, but is not very agreeable here, and the war news was of that tantalizing character which allows both sides to be dissatisfied with it, but also to trade according to their preconceived views of the way things are likely to go.

Provisions were more active and quite heavy. The receipts of hogs were large, the noon estimate being about 28,000 head for the day, and that market was said to be demoralized. The occasion was embraced by the bears to pound pork, but very little of it came out except what they offered. Lard took the lead. It was in good cash demand at a slight reduction, but Warren sold all that was wanted, including a 5,000 tc lot to Crittenden at $5.90 for May. He also sold year lard (the first trading in this the present season) at $5.75, but Singer subsequently bid $5.80 for it. The P. & C. Co. took several thousand tcs for July at $6.00. Ribs were not much inquired for, but were steady in tone, though the June premium widened out to 5@7½c, and May closed 5c lower, at $5.30 bid. Pork sold down 10c, to $9.20 for May, reacted 5c, and weakened to $9.15, closing at $9.17½. Lard closed steady at 2½c decline, at 5⅞c bid for May. Cash sales were reported of 3,950 tcs lard at $5.90; 50 boxes short clears at $5.65; 10,000 pcs green hams, 16 lbs, at 8½c, part to be delivered in May; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams, 16 lbs, at 8½c; 75 tcs picnic do at 5⅜c; 150 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 4⅞c; and 400 bris beef hams at $17.00.

Flour was very dull. Sales were limited to 250 brls and 257 sacks, equal to a total of about 430 brls, at $4.50 for Minnesotas. The market was quoted firm early in the day, but the later weakness in wheat, with the absence of demand, made it close very tame.

In red winter wheat 5 cars sold at 85@88c for No. 2, with 71½@81c for No. 3 and 70c for No. 4, all free on board.

Wheat was active and irregular. It was very strong early, opening ⅜c higher, at 78⅜c for May, and sold up to 78⅝c, then weakened to 77⅜c bid at the close, with June at nearly 2c premium. Liverpool was only called steady, but it was expected that the visible supply would show a falling off to the extent of about 1,400,000 bu, making the total 2,250,000 bu less than a year ago, and there was talk of a big export movement in the near future. This induced a good demand, mostly local; but it was soon evident that "somebody was plugging the boys full of wheat." It was afterwards said that the selling was done for Hutchinson, Kent, Ream, Singer, Cudahy, and McCormick, while Lester and Schwartz let go a big pile in the afternoon. There was considerable selling done on late cable orders, and also for a prominent man in St. Louis. The weakness was supposed to be started by the report from Minneapolis, elsewhere spoken of, but there was also a late rumor of an increased demand for cars to move wheat from various points in the Northwest. Fresh receipts of No. 3 spring in a special house sold at 69⅝c. Free-on-board lots sold at 71@74c for No. 3 and 63@67c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 10,000 bu. After the close of regular trading May sold down to 77⅛c bid, but reacted to 77⅜c on the report that 29 boat-loads had been taken in New York for export.

Corn was dull but rather firm. Liverpool was quiet and steady, but our receipts were small, and that, with the firmness in wheat, called out a fair demand for futures early in the day. This made the market advance ⅛c, to 37⅝c for May, but the buying was over by 11 o'clock, and then there was little done, a small demand being met by the purchasers of the car lots. May receded to 37⅜c asked, with June firm at 38⅜c bid. August was quoted at 39⅝c, and 40c was bid at one time for September. Samples were firm. Cash lots in store sold at 35⅝@36⅛c for No. 2, with 35⅝@36⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 35⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 33c for No. 3, and 31½c for do on winter storage. Free on board lots sold at 42c for No. 1 yellow, 37¼@37⅝c for No. 2 do, 35½@36c for No. 3 do, 34⅝@35½c for No. 3, and 34¼@35⅛c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 135,000 bu.

Oats were firm and trading light. May sold at 29⅛@29⅜c together and at 29⅞@30c together, closing at 29⅞c bid. April 3⅜c discount and June ⅜c premium. July sold at 30⅛c. No. 2 winter storage sold at 26⅛c. The sample market was steady early, but easy later, owing to larger offerings, but the demand was sufficient to clean up the market. No. 2 sold to go to store at 30c. Free-on-board lots sold at 28@32c for No. 3, 32@34½c for No. 3 white, 31@32c for No. 2, 34@36c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales 125 cars, or about 110,000 bu.

Rye advanced ⅛@1c, April selling, 10,000 bu, at 57c, with 60½c bid for May, and June quotably 62c. Offerings by sample light. Sales were: 3 cars No. 2 on track at 61@61½c; 2 cars No. 3 free on board at 57@59c; 6 cars No. 2 do at 61½c.

Barley was firmer owing to an improved inquiry. Offerings small. Certain classes of choice barley were scarce and in good demand, and No. 4 and common No. 3 were 1@2c better. No. 3 in store was quotably 40c, and No. 3 35c. Free-on-board lots sold at 42@46c for No. 5, 42@47c for No. 4, and 40@62½c for No. 3. Total sales 43 cars, or about 30,000 bu.

Millstuffs were unchanged. Offerings liberal and demand good. Sales were: 11 cars bran at $10.00@12.00; 16 cars middlings at $10.25@13.50; 1 car rye feed at $10.25; 5 cars shorts at $10.25@10.50.

Timothy was steady at $1.80 for prime cash seed. Offerings light and inquiry moderate. Sales were: 272 bags at $1.08, 200 bags at $1.76, 500 bags at $1.80, 29 bags fancy at $1.95. April delivery was salable at $1.80. Clover was very scarce and about 10c higher at $6.20 for medium prime cash seed. Sales were: 4 bags mammoth at $6.05. Flax advanced ½c, to $1.06 for No. 1 on track. Receipts 9 cars, and market quiet. Sales were: 1 car No. 1 on track at $1.06; 1 car rejected do at $1.01. May delivery sold at $1.06½. Hungarian seed sold, 13 bags musty, at 45c.

The street markets were quiet, according to the usual Monday custom, and values were fully sustained all round. No new features were presented in the dry-goods market, the demand continuing moderately active and confined to seasonable goods. Woolens of all kinds rule quiet and jobbers show no disposition to make sales, as these will command better prices later on. The pig-lead market is quiet at 4⅜c bid and 4⅝c asked and stocks moderate.

A comparison of prices for May wheat yesterday morning resulted in showing that Chicago is away below the rest. The quotations then were: Chicago 78⅜c, New York 92¼c, or 13⅞c premium; St. Louis 85⅜c, or 8⅜c premium; Toledo 86⅝c, or 8¼c premium, and Duluth 83⅜c, or 5⅛c premium. The differences are large one. Some St. Louis parties sent word here that they expect the difference in their case to widen out further, and advised a straddle as between the two markets on this theory.

They say that several of the bull houses in wheat here sent out to the customers Saturday night the advice to buy on one of the two first business days of this week. The idea was conveyed that the market is really on the upturn, and may be expected to recover a large part of the recent decline. Some of yesterday's buying is supposed to have been due to this.

The boys on 'Change are now figuring it out as probable that a large part of the wheat selling in this market last week was for Armour, the same being wheat which he had carried for other parties, but did not care to carry longer. The gentleman referred to said last week that he had no interest in the wheat deal, but the denial makes little difference to the gossips.

Prominent among the bear items in wheat yesterday was a report that four of the flour mills in Minneapolis had shut down for lack of orders. One authority made it about half the milling capacity of that city, but said it was for want of orders for any but the poorer grades. Still another version of the story was that the shutting down in question was done for the purpose of bearing the market in the interest of men who are short on about 5,000,000 bu of wheat.

Geddes has returned from the East a bigger bear than ever. He says the only hope for strength lies in the idea that Europe will take a great deal of our stuff, and that there is no reason to look for any but a quiet movement in that direction.

The continued strength in wheat in England is explained by its friends here to be due to the fact that no one country in Europe has the prospect of a good crop for this year. They say, too, that people on the other side have bought a good deal of wheat here for delivery in May and June, principally for the former month, and intend to turn it into cash wheat when the conditions of freight, etc., suit them. If this be true there may be a rather active movement of the cereal across the Atlantic without being marked by much of a demand at the time. It is understood that about 150,000 bu was taken here yesterday.

Exporters said yesterday that ocean freight room was being offered them in plenty from all along the Atlantic coast. This is the reverse of the way things were reported to be a few days ago. It is barely a week since ocean room was said to be very scarce.

The Board of Trade of this city will vote tomorrow on the proposed amendment to the proposition to change Rule 17, Sec. 1, of the board. The matter to be voted on is the subject of a daily call in provisions and grain.

A big lot of wheat was changed over yesterday in New York from May into June by the parties who have been carrying it for the trade.

The season of lake navigation is near at hand. Vesselmen began the taking out of their clearance papers yesterday.

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
April	$ 9.22½	$9.07½@ 9.22½	$ 9.10
May	9.30	9.15 @ 9.30	9.17½
June	9.35	9.25 @ 9.37½	9.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
April	$ 5.87½	$5.85 @ 5.90	$ 5.85
May	5.90	5.87½@ 5.92½	5.87½
June	5.95	5.92½@ 5.95	5.92½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
April	$ 5.32½	$5.27½@ 5.32½	$ 5.27½
May	5.35	5.30 @ 5.35	5.30
June	5.37½	5.35 @ 5.37½	5.35
WHEAT.			
April	73¾	73⅜@ 74⅜	73⅛
May	77¾	77⅜@ 78⅝	77⅜
June	79⅝	79⅛@ 80⅛	79¼
CORN.			
April	33¾	... @ ...	33¾
May	37⅜	37⅜@ 37⅝	37⅜
June	38⅛	38⅛@ 38⅜	38⅛
OATS.			
April	26	... @ ...	26
May	29⅝	29⅛@ 30	29⅞
June	30⅛	30⅛@ 30⅜	30⅜

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	$ 86	$ 90¼	$ 92⅝
No. 2 corn	44	47⅝	48⅜
No. 2 oats	32	35⅛	35⅞
Pork	12.27½	12.32½	12.45
Lard	7.02½	7.05	7.12½
Short ribs	6.12½	6.17½	6.27½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	1885.
Flour, brls	13,731	19,345	5,995	40,359
Wheat, bu	14,272	25,615	24,531	40,969
Corn, bu	69,285	80,675	49,287	192,105
Oats, bu	56,874	68,731	44,034	45,007
Rye, bu	560	535	7,589	8,967
Barley, bu	38,928	24,912	9,722	22,388
Grass seed, lbs	277,409	347,633	204,534	284,181
Flaxseed, bu	5,304	950	10,107	501
Broom-corn, lbs			37,319	61,182
Cured meats, lbs	406,670	211,000	2,009,852	1,100,820
Canned meats, cases			385	2,059
Dressed beef, lbs			1,709,855	600,916
Beef, tcs			66	190
Beef, brls			351	65
Pork, brls	1		1,648	1,153
Lard, lbs	383,700	13,600	612,943	674,900
Cheese, lbs	54,810	68,560	81,267	75,364
Butter, lbs	180,195	104,283	293,552	151,571
Dressed hogs, No	33	9	198	235
Live hogs, No	12,672	13,128	7,490	7,284
Cattle, No	1,242	2,465	327	1,956
Sheep, No	1,207	2,563	496	2,427
Hides, lbs	186,965	55,617	471,771	221,350
Wool, lbs	19,000	86,936	70,825	30,563
Coal, tons	5,453	3,726	1,581	826
Lumber, m feet	1,274	892	2,686	2,359
Shingles, m	337		97	182
Salt, brls	3,058	6,330	2,842	3,703

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winer wheat	2	1	..	3
Spring wheat	6	21	7	34
Corn	61	67	34	162
Oats	26	90	..	116
Barley	1	2	..	3
Rye	..	22	4	26
Total	96	203	45	344

Total about 230,000 bu. Inspected out: 66,438 bu wheat, 31,230 bu corn, 4,629 bu oats, 3,981 bu rye, and 9,262 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 29 cars wheat, 230 cars corn, and 107 cars oats.

Railroad freights were still in an unsettled condition. The agents of some lines quoted the rates at 25c for flour, grain, and feed, and 30c for provisions to New York, while it was reported that they were 2@5c lower. The demand for cars was fair.

Lake freights ruled very firm and vessel-room was in fair request, with 4c bid for wheat and 3⅝c for corn to Buffalo, but agents asked ¼c above those rates. The following charter was reported: To Buffalo—Barge May Richards, 32,000 bu wheat on private terms.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. April 12.	April 10.	April 9.	SHIPMENTS, BU. April 12.	April 10.	April 9.
Chicago	14,500	16,500	13,000	24,500	10,000	29,000
Milwaukee	15,500	8,500	18,000	4,500	2,500	1,500
St. Louis	5,500	8,000	7,500	1,000	2,000	29,000
Toledo	6,500	2,500	6,500	6,500	14,000	13,000
Detroit	1,000	10,500	500	4,500	26,500	16,000
Kansas City	500	3,000	5,000	4,500	12,500	7,000
Minneap'lis	94,000	44,500	52,500	6,000	9,000	7,500
Duluth	39,000	49,000	47,000		1,500	

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	April 10, 1886.	April 3, 1886.	April 11, 1885.
Flour, brls	136,100	107,100	190,000
Wheat, bu	763,500	668,100	800,000
Corn, bu	1,569,200	1,637,000	1,820,000
Oats, bu	99,700	35,200	160,000
Pork, brls	3,330	3,920	6,100
Lard, lbs	4,791,700	7,096,300	6,810,000
Bacon lbs	6,467,900	7,275,300	4,365,000

The following were the receipts in this city of articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 884,417 brls; wheat 622,749 bu; corn, 13,706,935 bu; oats, 7,592,808 bu; rye, 210,734 bu; barley, 3,642,145 bu; flaxseed, 811,779 bu; cured meats, 47,940,357 lbs; lard, 20,339,753 lbs; cheese, 6,264,464 lbs; butter, 13,470,236 lbs; cattle, No., 482,630; sheep, No., 294,302; hides, 23,534,621 lbs; wool, 2,161,543 lbs; coal, 804,129 tons; lumber, 68,523 m feet; shingles, 15,989 m; salt, 225,242 brls.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	April 10, 1886.	April 3, 1886.	March 27, 1886.	April 11, 1885.
Wheat, bu	47,681,869	48,972,124	49,773,979	46,851,232
Corn, bu	16,487,810	16,295,490	16,796,383	9,958,466
Oats, bu	2,236,556	2,469,443	2,589,933	2,418,310
Rye, bu	496,012	526,205	545,991	312,799
Barley, bu	833,116	941,549	1,039,239	755,570

These figures show an increase during last week of 192,420 bu corn, and a decrease of 1,290,255 bu wheat, 230,887 bu corn, 30,193 bu rye, and 108,433 bu barley.

The following were the stocks of grain in this city at the close of last week:

	April 10, 1886.	April 3, 1886.	March 27, 1886.	April 11, 1885.
Wheat, bu	13,040,459	13,538,893	13,991,430	15,875,429
Corn, bu	3,839,213	3,535,069	3,435,704	2,368,559
Oats, bu	495,853	496,411	500,482	426,949
Rye, bu	196,778	217,093	229,405	129,673
Barley, bu	90,924	107,628	112,889	50,438
Total bu	17,663,227	17,895,094	18,270,910	18,851,048

These figures show an increase of 304,144 bu corn, and a decrease of 498,434 bu wheat, 558 bu oats, 2,315 bu rye, and 16,704 bu barley. Total decrease, 231,867 bu.

It is estimated that the quantity of grain afloat in our harbor includes 1,128,000 bu wheat and 3,745,000 bu corn.

Winter-stored grain delivered yesterday as regular was subject to a deduction of ⅛c per bu. The reason is that grain to be regular must have five days to run without accumulating more storage than at the time of delivery, while another ⅛c falls due with the close of business next Thursday.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was no material change to note in values, but the demand was better; still the butterinemakers bought cautiously. The main reason for the steady feeling that prevailed was the firmness of Eastern markets. Receipts are increasing and the goods show an improved quality, and some of the packages are said to be almost equal to the best Elgin grades. Fancy selections were quoted at 31@32c per lb; the finest Wisconsin, Iowa, and other creameries, 26@30c; fair to good makes, 20@25c; fancy dairies, 23@25c; ordinary stock, 7@16c; fine roll, 12½@16c, and packing stock, 5½@6c.

CHEESE—The stocks on hand are very light, hence prices ruled very firm for full creams at 11c for chedders and 11½c for flats, 2 in a box. Young Americas are almost out of the market, only a few lots of poor quality remaining unsold. The demand continued good from jobbers. Skims were in fair request at 6@7c. They are getting scarce. Common skims not wanted and quotably 1@3c, according to quality.

EGGS—Quiet at 10½c per doz for strictly fresh-laid stocks in a jobbing way and 11c for small lots. Supply liberal. Goose eggs 35@40c per doz and duck eggs 13@14c.

GAME—Lower all round owing to a light inquiry. Fresh receipts small. Mallard ducks, $1.50@1.75; redheads, $1.75; teal, $1.25; small ducks, 75c@1.00; jacksnipe, 90c@1.00; sand-snipe, 30@40c; canvasbacks, $3.50@4.50; plover, 75c; wild pigeons, $1.50@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and bananas were firm at previous quotations and in fair request. The crop of bananas in Central America is said to be light. Nearly all Mediterranean oranges arriving in New York are reported to be in bad condition, and this will have a tendency to strengthen the market on California fruit. Apples ruled very dull at 50c@$1.00 per brl for fair to good, and $1.25@1.50 for fine to choice. Some fine fruit sold at $1.00 in car-lots. Florida strawberries, 50@65c per qt.

HAY—Quiet and steady at $9.00@10.00 for Iowa upland prairie on track; $11.00@12.00 for No. 1 timothy and $10.00@10.50 for No. 2 do. Offerings fair. Sales were: 2 cars No. 1 timothy, on track, at $12.00@12.25; 9 cars upland prairie do at $9.50@10.00; 1 car No. 1 timothy, free on board, at $12.00; 1 car No. 2 do at $11.00. Receipts, 132 tons; shipments, none.

POTATOES—Ruled steady, with a fair demand for fine stocks. Receipts, 16 cars, but most of them had been sold to arrive. Choice Burbanks, in car-lots, 58@60c per bu; Beauty of Hebron, 50@55c; early white rose, 48@50c; mixed varieties, 40@45c; stocks from store, 60@70c; early Ohio seedlings, 75c.

POULTRY—In moderate request and fair supply. Live—Hen turkeys, 10@12c per lb; mixed, 7@9c; gobblers, 7c; hen chickens, 8½@9½c; mixed, 7@8c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8@9c. Dressed—Hen turkeys, 12@13c; gobblers, 8@9c; chickens, 10@10½c; roosters, 5@6c; ducks, 10@11c.

VEGETABLES—Quiet for local consumption and shipping orders light. Quotations unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and quotably $1.14.

WOOL—Dull, buyers being indifferent. Most of the sales were of small lots, and concessions from the regular quotations had to be made in several instances.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 30c; extra firsts, 28c; extra dairy, 26c; extra firsts, 24c; roll, 16c; packing stock, 6c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 10½c; April, 10½c; buyer, 11c.

SALES—200 cases eggs at 11c; 25 cases do at 10½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of livestock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 12	8,000	100	27,000	4,100
Monday, April 5	6,187	44	22,366	2,002
Total last week	28,513	692	113,304	15,182
Previous week	28,327	322	106,333	14,998
Same week, 1885	31,434	482	71,252	10,534
Shipments—				
Monday, April 12	1,400	....	8,500	600
Monday, April 5	1,124	....	8,882	331
Total last week	10,414	2	55,131	6,476
Previous week	10,872	19	43,447	5,181
Same week, 1885	15,933	61	29,766	9,852

Fifteen hundred cattle, about 1,200 hogs, and 350 sheep arrived from the West Monday, consigned to dressed-meat operaters.

Actual receipts of calves last week 692, being the largest receipts any week this year. The next largest number—590 head—arrived during the week ending Jan. 23.

The *Drovers' Journal* special cablegram from Liverpool quotes supplies moderate and the cattle market steady. Best American steers quoted at 13½c dressed.

Monday's cattle market opened about 10c lower, but before noon strengthened, closing firm for desirable grades. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore shippers and exporters purchased 1,400 cattle at $4.70@5.90. Dressed-beef operators purchased 2,600 cattle at $4.00@5.40, with one bunch of them at $5.65.

The arrivals of hogs Monday—27,000 head—proved excessive. Prices declined 5@10c. Ten Chicago packers and the full number of Eastern shippers purchased quite freely. More common pigs are coming to market. A large bunch of 105-lb cholera pigs sold as low as $2.50.

CATTLE—Fresh arrivals amounted to 8,000, including 1,500 head consigned direct to dressed-beef men from the West. The number on sale was about 6,500. During last week common to fancy native beef cattle met with a good demand and closed 30@40c higher than one week ago. Today's market opened weak, and early transactions showed 5@10c decline. Later the feeling strengthened and before noon most of the early decline was regained. There was a full attendance of all classes of buyers and everything sold before 3 o'clock. Dressed-meat operators secured 4,100, including 1,500 consigned to them from Kansas City. There was quite a brisk export demand movement and cattle averaging 1,492 lbs sold for shipment to Liverpool, alive, at $5.65; exporters paid a range of $5.20@5.65 for 1,336@1,492-lb beeves. A leading New York butcher paid $5.90 for two car-loads of 1,462-lb cattle. About 500 cattle, averaging 1,320@1,570 lbs sold between $5.50@5.75; steers of 1,570 lbs sold at $5.65; some 1,196-lb cattle at $5.10; steers averaging less than 1,150 lbs at $5.05, and 1,034-lb average at $4.85. Twenty-one 890-lb yearlings sold at $4.40. Nebraska steers, averaging 1,001 lbs, at $4.75, and common 1,080-lb cattle as low as $4.10. Very few, however, sold below $4.50, and most of the cattle went at $4.85@5.30. There was a good demand for native butcher stock at last week's closing figures, which were 15@25c higher than one week ago. Stockers and feeders sold fairly at stronger prices. Last week $5.90 was the highest price paid for any cattle, but there was nothing extra on sale.

Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime beeves	$5.95@ 6.10
Choice to fancy steers, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs	5.30@ 5.90
Fair to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.65@ 5.40
Common to good steers, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.30@ 5.00
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	4.10@ 4.80
Fair to choice cows	2.80@ 3.80
Inferior to medium cows	2.20@ 2.80
Poor to fancy bulls	2.50@ 3.50
Stockers, 550 to 860 lbs	2.70@ 3.80
Feeders, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.70@ 4.50
Veal calves	3.50@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—During last week this branch of trade was very active, and prices at the close Saturday averaged about 10c higher for the six days. Fluctuations in values during that period were within 15c range. The competition between packers and shippers was lively, but the latter purchased 55,000, while packers secured only about 50,000. The quality was pretty good most of the week. Today's market was active at 5@10c decline from last week's closing prices. The decline was caused by excessive receipts. All classes of buyers were in good attendance, and at the finish only 3,000 hogs remained unsold. Ten packers and other local buyers purchased almost 16,000, and Eastern dealers took about 8,500. Sales ranged between $2.50 for cholera pigs and $4.50 for extra choice "sorts." The bulk of trading was done above $4.25, with heavy weights largely at $4.25@4.40; light varieties at $4.25@4.35; and mixed weights at $4.30@4.37½. Some 175-lb Canadian singeing pigs sold as high as $4.40, and special sorts of Philadelphia hogs averaging 240@250 lbs made $4.50. Some 348-lb Boston porkers sold at $4.45, and rough heavy averaging 240 lbs sold to local dealers at $4.00. Quiet a good many common light changed hands at $3.75@4.00, with very common mixed as low as $4.10@4.15. Numerous bunches of selected butchers' pigs made $4.40@4.45 for 220@240 lbs average. The market closed steady at the decline.

SHEEP—Small receipts, brisk competition, and stronger Eastern markets caused 45@60c advance for common to fancy sheep last week. Eastern shippers forwarded almost half the entire receipts. Sales ranged at $2.50@6.50, largely above $6.00. Three-fourths of the arrivals were from Nebraska. Today's market ruled weak, and prices declined 10@25c from last Saturday's closing prices. New York reported 50c@$1.00 decline, and Buffalo and Pittsburg noted 25@50c decline, largely owing to excessive receipts. Sales were at $3.50@6.35 for poor to fancy sheep averaging 69@122 lbs.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, April 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,100, maxing 8,450 for the week. Market active, firm and highter; poor to prime steers, $4.90@6.25; tops, $6.30; fat bulls, $3.50@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,600, making 27,700 for the week. Sales were slow and prices lower: extremes for unshorn sheep, $5.80@7.75; for unshorn yearlings, $7.00@8.25; for clipped sheep, $5.65@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts 13,500; none offered alive; nominally steady at 4.90@5.00 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 750 head; advanced 25@35c since last Monday; good shipping demand; common to medium, $4.35@4.75; good to choice shipping, $5.00@5.40; extra steers, $5.50@5.75; stockers and feeders scarce and firm at $3.75@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,800 head: 50@90c lower; common to fair, $4.00@5.00; good to choice, $5.25@6.00; extra, $6.25@6.75. Lambs weak; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; good to choice, $6.75@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,545 head; declined 5@10c; light pigs, $4.25@4.35; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, $4.35@4.40; selected Yorkers, $4.45@4.50; selected medium, $4.50@4.55.

Baltimore, Md., March 12.—BEEF CATTLE—Market fairly active at opening and ⅛c higher; best beeves, $5.25@5.37½; first quality, $5.12½@5.25; medium, $4.75@5.00; ordinary, $2.50@4.25; receipts, 1,148; sales, 800.

HOGS—Light supply and good demand; receipts, 3,507; quotations $5.75@6.50 net.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,772 head; sheep sold at $3.00@6.50; lambs, $9.00@12.50.

Kansas City, Mo., April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,075 head; shipments, 710; weak and a shade easier; common to fancy, $5.10@5.40; fair to good, $4.60@5.00; common to medium, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.30@4.20; cows, $2.40@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,020 head; shipments, none; weak and 5c lower; good to choice, $4.00@4.15; common to medium, $3.65@3.90; skips and pigs, $2.00@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,295 head; shipments, 469; steady; good to choice, $4.50@5.25; common to medium, $2.00@3.50.

East Liberty, Pa., April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,140 head; shipments, 741. Market active at 10@15c higher than last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,900 head; shipments, 5,200; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.75@4.90; Yorkers, $4.50@4.90; skips, $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,600 head; shipments, 3,400; market slow at 25@50c off from last week's prices.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 360; shipments, 120; market firm on all grades; good to choice shipping, $4.90@5.40; common to medium, $4.00@4.80; butchers' steers, $3.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $3.50@3.80; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 200; market fairly active; butchers' selections, $4.25@4.40; mixed packing, $4.00@4.20; light, $4.10@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; market easier at $3.50@6.00.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12.—CATTLE—Steady; common to choice shipping grades, $3.75@5.50.

HOGS—Steady; common to best grades, $3.80@4.45.

SHEEP—Steady; common to good grades, $2.50@5.10.

LUMBER.

The yard trade continued fair and values ruled firm. Owing to the lateness of navigation on Lake Michigan some stocks are getting light, while some kinds of lumber are scarce. The current wholesale prices are as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$44.00@48.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	22.00@42.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12-inch	33.00@43.00
Box, A, B, and C	33.00@48.00
A and B 6-inch flooring	33.00@35.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	22.00
A and B siding	19.50@20.50
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.35@ 2.40
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Lath, dry	1.80

In the cargo market a load of shingles and a load of shingles and cull pickets were on sale. Prices have not yet been established.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 3d@7s 5d; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; club, 6s 11d@7s. Corn quiet, with a fair demand; 4s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 31s 3d ong clear 30s; short clear, 30s 6d. Beef, 72s.

TALLOW—23s 6d.

CHEESE—51s.

CLOSE—3:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, 50s, steady; do Western 43s 6d, steady. Lard is in poor demand for spot and no demand for futures; spot and April steady at 31s 3d; May and June, 31s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, no stock; do spring, no stock. Flour is in poor demand at 8s 4d; steady. Corn is in fair demand; spot, 4s 2d, steady; April, 4s 2d, dull; May and June, 4s 2d, easy. Receipts of wheat the last week from Atlantic ports, 20,500 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 16,000 qrs. Receipts of American corn, 32,400 qrs.

CLOSING—COTTON—Active and higher; middling uplands, 5⅛d; do Orleans, 5 3-16d; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 11,400 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm with fair demand; holders offer sparingly. Corn steady with fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 70s per tierce. Bacon—Long clear, 30s per cwt.

ANTWERP, April 12.—PETROLEUM—16⅝f paid, 16½f sellers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 60,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 36,000; clearances for the United States, 51,000; stock, 248,000.

SANTOS, April 10.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 36,000 bags; purchases for United States, 20,000; clearances for United States, 22,000; stock, 730,000.

LONDON, April 12.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—43s 6d per quarter.

LINSEED OIL—£19 17s 6d@£20.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the last week, says: "Wheats are growing very fast. The trade has not improved. The sales of English wheat during the week were 50,004 quarters at 30s 4d, against 42,809 quarters at 33s 3d during the corresponding period last year. Flour is steady. There is no new feature in the foreign wheat trade. No cargoes arrived. One cargo was sold and one was withdrawn; none remained. The market today was stagnant. English wheats were 6d lower. Foreign wheats were weaker and flat. Corn was 3d dearer. Barleys were difficult to sell."

HAVANA, April 12.—SUGAR—Firm, buyers offering $2.93¾ in gold for centrifugal, polarization 92° to 96°; at Iagua Saturday centrifugal, polarization 92° to 96°, brought $3.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Export buyers evinced very little interest in wheat in the local market for early delivery up to near the extreme close, when a few firms made quite liberal purchases of spring and moderate of winter wheat at, however, irregular prices, though the actual changes for the day were not very decided. The takings of winter were represented as mostly in the free on board form and of spring, chiefly of low qualities in store. Millers were again very reserved. And in the future line, winter on a moderately active speculation started off buoyantly (partly on the reported shrinkage in the stocks here and the visible supplies), advancing ¾@⅞c, but through the afternoon relapsed to depression—losing all of the early gain and further yielding a trifle—making the decline for the day ⅛@⅜c a bu, and leaving off weak, fluctuating partly in sympathy with the West. No. 2 red wheat for April closed here at 90¾c; May, 91¼@92¼c bid; June, 91¾@92¾c, at 91¾c bid; July 92@93c, closing at 92c bid; August 92@93¼c, closing at 92¼c bid; September 93⅛@94c, closing at 93¼c; October 94⅛@94⅞c, closing at 94⅛c; December 97⅛@98c, closing at 97⅛c bid. Sales: No 2 red, in store, 91⅛@91¼c; No. 2 red, afloat, at equal to 92⅛c; do free on board, from store for export, within the range of 91⅛@92c; No. 2 Chicago spring to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance (to an export buyer), at 88¾c.

CORN—Hardened for the day on early deliveries about ¼@⅜c a bu on lighter offerings, thus checking business, which was quite limited, shippers buying sparingly; and in the future line a moderate speculative movement was reported, opening a trifle stronger, but subsequently weakening (partly in sympathy with the break in wheat) and leaving off barely steady and about as Saturday. Sales: No. 2 early delivery in elevator 46c, closing at 46c, and delivered 47¼c; New York steamer mixed in elevator, 45@45¼c, mostly at 45¼c, closing at 45¼c, and delivered afloat at 46¼c, closing at 46¼c; do May 45¼c, closing at 45¼c. No. 3 quoted at about 45c; steamer yellow in elevator at 46¼c.

OATS—Further advanced on early deliveries—graded white as much as 1¼@2c and graded mixed ⅛c a bu on reduced offering; and continued urgency in the local trade requirements, and in the futures line No. 2 on a freer speculation gained for the day, and April deliveries ⅛c and May ⅛c a bu, closing steadily, and in the way of futures the sales of No. 2 embraced April, 37c; May, 36@36⅛c; June, 35⅞@36, and No. 2 for April closed at 37c; May 36c; June, 35⅞c. Sales No. 2 white in elevator 42@42½c, closing at 42½c; No. 2 in elevator 37@37½c, closing at 37½c; delivered, 38⅛c.

RYE—Unchanged, or a very dull market.

BARLEY—Slow of sale, but quoted about as before; ungraded Canada reported as having changed hands within the range of 80@82c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products exhibited a moderate degree of activity, but at irregular and somewhat easier prices. Pork in light demand for early delivery; old mess, $9.50@10.00; new mess, in lots, $10.50@10.75; family mess $11.75@12.00; clear backs, $12.00@14.00, as to quality, and extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Cut-meats moderately sought after at strong prices; odd lots of pickled bellies, 14@10 lbs, reported sold at 5¾@5⅞c; do, 14@12 lbs, 5⅞c; pickled shoulders, in lots, 5c; smoked do, 5⅞c; pickled hams, 8⅞c; smoked do, 9⅞. Bacon dull and wholly nominal. More inquiry has been reported for Western steam lard for early delivery, but at easier prices, with choice quoted at the close at $6.22½@6.25.

BUTTER—Moderately sought after at full figures, especially choice to fancy Eastern creameries at 33@35c.

CHEESE—Strong and in demand, with best Eastern factory at 11¾@11⅞c for white and 11½c for colored.

TALLOW—At 4c.

SUGARS—A very firm market reported for raw on the basis of 5@5⅛c for fair to good refining muscovado and 5 11-16c for 96° test centrifugal, though on a light business. Refined quiet, with powdered at 6 7-16@6⅝c. Granulated at 6 5-16@6⅜c. Confectioners' A at 6 3-16@6¼c; off A at 5 9-16@5⅞c; white extra C at 5¾@5⅞c; and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited less activity at irregular rates, hardening again on room on berth for provisions and ruling easier on accommodation for grain, while in the way of tonnage for charter showing little further alteration. Of the contracts by the steam carriers the most important were, for London, hence, corn at 3¼c; cheese for Liverpool, local, at 30s; and for Newcastle, via Hull, bacon at 26c; Havre, corn at 8c; Antwerp, wheat at 4¼d; lard at 17s 6d@20s.

NEW YORK, April 12.—COTTON—Quiet; uplands, 9¼c; Orleans, 9 7-16c; sales, 1,150 bales. Futures closed firm: April, 9.22c; May, 9.32c; June, 9.44c; July, 9.54c; August, 9.63c; September, 9.47c; October, 9.33c; November, 9.28c; December, 9.33c; January, 9.40c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,551 brls; exports, 1,035 brls, 9,533 sacks; dull. Sales, 10,500 brls.

COFFEE—Spot: fair Rio firm at 8⅜c; options quiet; sales, 8,000 bags; April and May, 7.15c; June to November, 7.10c.

MOLASSES—Firm.

RICE—Steady and in fair demand.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 46c.

EGGS—Dull and easier; receipts, 7,190 pkgs; Western, 12¼@12¾c.

PETROLEUM—Active; it opened at 74c, and with only slight reactions touched 78⅜c, broke to 76⅝c, rallied to 77⅝c, and closed steady at 76⅝c bid. The boom was due to reports of failing wells and the favorable action of the Russian Government in regard to oil. Sales, 10,927,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 74c; highest, 78⅜c; lowest, 74c; closed at 77c. Sales, 5,263,000 brls; clearances, 2,206,000 brls; charters, 86,548 brls; shipments, 74,626 brls; runs not reported.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Active, firm, and higher: Transit opened at 74⅝c; closed at 77c; highest, 78⅜c; lowest, 74⅜c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 73⅞c; closed at 77c; highest, 78¼c; lowest, 73⅜c; clearances, 578,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,551 brls; wheat, 34,950 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 15,200 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 18,500 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 1,035 brls and 9,533 sacks; wheat, 135,833 bu; corn, 153,635 bu.

The following statement of the visible supply of grain Saturday last will be posted at the Produce Exchange tomorrow: Wheat, 47,682,492 bu; decrease, 1,290,426 bu; corn, 16,487,865 bu; increase, 193,007 bu; oats, 2,236,639 bu; decrease, 233,109 bu; rye, 496,308 bu; decrease, 31,192 bu; barley, 832,902 bu; decrease, 97,535 bu.

Stocks of grain in store April 10: Wheat, 5,228,223 bu; corn, 3,359,393 bu; oats, 648,911 bu; barley, 72,268 bu; rye, 80,824 bu; peas, 3,05. bu; malt, 281,073 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 30@32c per lb for choice to extra, 18@25c for seconds; Western creamery, 32@34c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 25@30c for choice to extra new and 15@18c for old; Western dairy, 18@23c for choice to extra, 13@15c for good; imitation creamery, 25@28c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 22@25c for choice fresh and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra 10⅝@11c per lb, choice 9@10½c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 10½@11c, common 5@8c; Western extra 9½@10c, choice 8@9c, common to good 4@7c.

EGGS—Held at 14@14½c per doz for near by, 13@14c for Eastern, 12½@13c for Northern, 12½@13c for Western, and 12½@13c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., April 12.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat market opened dull and featureless today, with hardly any disposition to trade. The first sale of May was at 83½c. The feeling weakened toward noon, and at the close the decline reached 83⅛c bid. June sold at 85⅛c and 85⅜c early; at the close it was 85⅛c. No trading in cash; No. 1 hard nominal, 79⅝c. The afternoon opened at 83c and declined to 82⅞c, the closing price for May. Sales today, 60,000 bu; receipts, 39,000 bu; wheat in store here and afloat, 6,920,000 bu, an increase of 316,000 bu for the week. Duluth's visible report shows a decrease of 1,342,800 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 12.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The only sales of hard wheat today were 5,000 bu No. 1 at 90⅛c and 3 cars at 90⅛c. Winter wheat firm; No. 2 red, 89⅛c, No. 1 white, 88⅛c. A few cars of No. 3 yellow corn sold at 43c, 2 cars do at 42⅛c; 43c is generally asked for this grade.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 12.—FLOUR—Dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 2 red, April, 91¼@91⅜c; May, 91⅜@92c; June, July, 92@92⅛c. Corn—Fair export inquiry; steamer No. 2 mixed, 44¼@46¼c; do No. 2 mixed and yellow, 46⅛c; No. 2 mixed April, 46@46⅛c; May, 46⅛@46⅞c; June, July, 46⅞@47⅛c. Oats—Spot firm with fair demand; mixed, 37@38⅛c; white, 38@41c; futures quiet and steady; No. 2 white, April, 40@40⅛c; May, June, 39⅝@40⅛c; July, 39⅛@40⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Demand moderate. Beef—City family per brl, $10.00@10.50; do No. 1 mess, $8.00@8.50. Pork—Mess, new, $11.00; do prime, $10.00@10.50. Lard—Quiet; refined, $6.87½@7.00; do steam, $6.30.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery, extra, 32@33c.

EGGS—Dull and easier; fresh, 12½@12¾c.

CHEESE—Firm and in fair demand; Ohio, fair to prime, 9@10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Toledo, O., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat Firm; cash, 86¼@88⅛c; May, 86⅛@87⅝c; June, 87⅝c; August, 87⅝c. Corn firm; cash and May, 39c; June, 39½c. Oats dull; May, 32⅛c.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; cash, $6.20; April, $6.05 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower, quiet; cash, 85⅛@87⅛c; May, 85⅜c; June, 87c; August, 87c bid; September, 88c. Corn firm; cash, 39c; May, 39c bid; June, 39⅛c bid. Oats—May, 32⅛c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet; cash, $6.15; April, $5.95 bid, $6.00 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,300 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, none.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 12.—FLOUR—Neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 76⅛c; May, 77⅛c; June, 79⅜c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 64c. Barley easy; No. 2, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, cash or April, $9.15; May, $9.20. Prime steam lard, cash or April, $5.87½; May, $5.90.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 18@22c.

CHEESE—Steady; 11½@12c.

EGGS—Quiet; 10½@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 32,914 brls; wheat, 15,345 bu; barley, 7,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,496 brls; wheat, 4,724 bu; barley, 6,325 bu.

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90⅛c bid; April, 90c bid; May, 91⅜@91¾c; August, 90¼@90⅜c. Corn—Western higher and dull; Western mixed, spot April and June, 45⅜@46c; May 45⅜@45⅞c; steamer, 43⅜@43⅞c. Oats firmer; Western white, 39⅛@43c; do mixed, 38@39c. Rye—Quiet at 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $10.25@11.75. Lard, refined, 7¼@7⅛c.

EGGS—Steady at 12@12½c.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8⅛@8⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; corn, 97,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—FLOUR—Firm but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and higher; the market opened strong and quickly advanced ⅞@1⅛c and remained for some time, but finally eased and closed ⅛@⅜c higher than Saturday; No. 2 cash 82⅜c; May, 85⅛@87⅛c, closing at 86⅝c; June, 87@87⅝c, closing at 87⅜c; July, 84@84⅛c, closing at 84c. Corn dull but firm and ⅛c higher than Saturday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅛@33⅝c; May, 33⅞@38c, closing at 33⅝c; June, 34⅛@34⅝c, closing at 34⅛c asked. Oats almost entirely neglected; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35⅛c; May, 25⅛c bid. Rye easy at 59⅛c. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Dull; $4.62½@4.65 for chemically hard and refined.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 27@32c.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 9⅛c.

FLAXSEED—$1.08.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; tub-washed, 26@35c; unwashed, 13@23c; Texas wool, 9@22c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and depressed. Pork weak at $9.90. Lard easy at $5.80. Bulk meats easy; loose lots long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.40; short clear, $5.55; boxed lots long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.40; short clear, $5.50. Bacon steady; long clear, $5.80@5.85; short ribs, $5.90@5.95; short clear, $6.05@6.10. Hams unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat weak and ⅛@¼c lower. Corn easy and ⅛c lower. Oats unchanged.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 1 hard, cash or April, 81⅛c; May, 82⅛c; June, 83⅜c; July, 85c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, cash or April, 77⅛c; May, 78⅛c; June, 79⅜c; July, 80c.

FLOUR—Dull; patents, $4.55@4.75; bakers', $3.50@3.80.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 94,050 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,050 bu; flour, 29,573 brls.

IN STORE—Wheat, here, 4,922,728 bu; St. Paul, 1,035,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, 85c cash; 86⅛c May; cash Michigan red, 86⅛c; No. 2 red, 85c cash, 86⅝c May, 87⅝c June; No. 3 red, 82c. Receipts, 1,000 bu. Corn, 39c. Receipts, 5,000 bu. Oats—No. 2, 32⅛c; No. 2 white, 36c. Receipts, 800 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 37⅛c.

Elgin, Ill., April 12.—BUTTER—The butter market was quiet and the offerings light, there being only 200 tubs on the board. Prices on the Open Board ranged from 31½c to 32c per lb and cheese from 3c to 5c.

Cincinnati, O., April 12.—WHISKY—Steady, $1.10; sales finished goods on this basis, 929 brls.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Nee Ban, 211 cases curios; J. Friedman & Co., 59 bales tobacco; Marshall Field & Co., 18 cases dry goods; Jacques, Atwood & Co., 44 casks soda-ash; J. V. Farwell & Co., 11 cases dry goods; Henry Dibble, 14 casks tiles; O. A. Thorp & Co., 440 barrels herring; Root & Sons Music Company, 11 cases musical goods; J. C. Olsen & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 26 cases dry goods; Elison, Flersheim & Co., 4 cases books; James H. Walker & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 10 cases dry goods; Koch Manufacturing Company, 1 case gloves; E. D. Morris & Co., 6 casks tiles; Castle Shirt Company, 2 cases dry goods; Elgin National Watch Company, 4 cases hardware; Kantzler & Hargis, 5 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 13 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 8 cases cigars; A. Shire, 5 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 22 cases cigars; Thorwort & Roehling, 3 cases cigars; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 2 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 10 cases cigars; Max Meyer & Bro., 2 cases cigars; Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 5 cases cigars; Rothschild & Schroeder, 58 bales tobacco; Chicago Stamping Company, 233 boxes tin-plate; Pitkin & Brooks, 47 packages earthenware; Champion Lye-Works, 35 drums caustic soda; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 2,951 boxes herring, 530 boxes tin-plate; Stephen Paddon & Co., 145 drums caustic soda; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 145 drums caustic soda. Collections, $23,084.02.

Those to whom I have sold Athlophoros speak of it in the highest praise and recommend it to others. No medicine for rheumatism or neuralgia has given such complete satisfaction. D. W. Hurd, druggist, Aurora, Ill.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasngr.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumway Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 pm
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m / §11:20 p m	* 7:30 p m / § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:30 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m / †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	*12:00 m / †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m / †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison & Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a.* Daily; *b.* Daily except Sunday; *c.* Daily except Saturday; *d.* Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m / a11:30 a m / b 3:00 p m / b 5:00 p m / a10:30 p m	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	[illegible]
Racine & Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	b 6:30 p m	[illegible]
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	[illegible]
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m / a10:30 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m / c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Des Moines and Ottumwa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul and Minneapolis	b12:05 p m / c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	d11:30 a m / d12:05 p m	b 7:00 p m / d 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:00 a m / a 1:00 p m / b 5:15 p m / b 6:15 p m / b 7:50 a m	b 6:47 a m / a 3:45 p m / b 7:35 a m / b 6:45 p m / b 9:21 a m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	9:45 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	§11:00 p m	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	§11:00 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‡Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	[illegible]
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	* 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	* 9:55 p m	[illegible]

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	† 9:55 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	[illegible]
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	* 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket office 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	[illegible]
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Specl	§12:00 m	[illegible]
Chicago Passenger		[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	[illegible]
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	[illegible]

Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
Goshen & Old Road Accom'odat'n	* 4:05 p m	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	[illegible]
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address H. R. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.